New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1216 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Another Governor for Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

WILSON SHANNON, ex-Governor of Ohio, a member of the last Congress from that State and a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice DAWSON, declined.

The Governorship of Kansas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

Mr. DAWSON passed through Pittsburg yesterday on his way home, and announced to his friends his purpose to decline the appointment tendered to him of Governor of Kansas.

Interesting from the Plains—Cholera at Fort Riley.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

A correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie, under date of July 16, says that all was quiet in that region. Capt. FOOTE's Company of Infantry had arrived.

Col. HOWE's dragoons were met fifty miles of Fort Kearney. The road was lined with trains, and those attending them were all well. No Sioux Indians were seen on the route.

Cholera was prevailing with great fatality at Fort Riley. Major OGDEN was among its victims. Several companies of troops and a large number of mechanics were there. Numbers had abandoned the Post and taken to the hills.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad held a meeting last night to choose a plan for putting the road in operation. Nothing, however, was decided upon. The meeting adjourned until this evening.

Telegraph to Holmes' Hole, Edgartown and Nantucket.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph Company have decided to extend their wires, by a strong submarine cable, of the same size as that now being laid down between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, to Holmes' Hole, (Martha's Vineyard,) Edgartown and Nantucket, and we learn that contracts were made to-day binding the Company to have the line completed on the 1st of November. The proposed line will prove of great value to the shipping interest, as it will place the important points [illegible] communication with this city at all seasons of the year.

Another Arrest for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

A person named WAGNER was arrested here today, charged with enlisting men for foreign military service. He will be examined to-morrow, before the United States Commissioner.

The Submarine Telegraph Expedition.

[We are indebted to a distinguished gentleman in the telegraphic world for the following graphic account of the trip thus far:]

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 10.

We arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, just three days from New-York, by the outside of Long Island [illegible]. The weather was extremely pleasant until yesterday afternoon. We passed the steamship Baltic bound to New-York, and saw numerous whales and a fleet of from 100 to 150 fishing boats catching cod. Our party consists of sixty-six persons, composed of religious, literary, legal, medical, scientific, telegraphic and business gentlemen, and their ladies.

[illegible] until near midnight, during which the [illegible]. Capt. TURNER is a perfect trump, and so are his officers and crew. We were within [illegible] miles of this port last night, but [illegible] the possibility of getting a pilot and we put off to sea for safety, and after being tossed about all night, came in this morning. We sail here and start this afternoon for Port au Basque, where we are to take a 2,000 ton ship in tow by Capt. Barton, to pay out the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thence we proceed across the Banks to St. Johns, N. F.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 10.

At Norfolk and Portsmouth the yellow fever is increasing, and over seven thousand people have fled.

Maritime Disasters.

The disasters on the water, perils of the sea in 1854, present a sad catalogue of death, suffering and loss. One of our assistants has been seven months engaged constantly in compiling the accounts of shipwreck and loss of life and property on the Ocean in the year 1854—his manuscript pages already number 1,245, exclusive of a large volume covered by the index. The number of vessels which have been lost or injured are 5,382, exclusive of steamers and boats on the Lakes and Rivers yet to be added, which will swell the aggregate to about 6,000. The loss of life has been very great and will exceed 9,000, and the loss of property may be estimated at the round sum of $40,000,000.

The several and respective cases of loss are being classified and arranged under separate heads, embracing losses by fire from lightning, fire from spontaneous combustion, fire from other causes, loss by ice, by collision, by storm, &c. The whole will be so arranged and stated as to present the facts in an instructive form, but it may require all the time intervening between this and the meeting of the next Congress to complete it.

E. MERIAM.

Santa Martha.

The bark *Velocity*, from New-York the 10th of July, took fire on the 11th, and shortly after blew up. The vessel and cargo, with the exception of a quantity of powder which had been landed, are a total loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from some acids which were on board. No lives were lost.

Attempted Rape in Saratoga.

From the Saratoga News, Aug. 10.

There was a little excitement at one of the lodging rooms engaged for the Columbian Hotel, Wednesday night, caused by an attempted rape. It appears that a man named ANDERSON went to an intelligence office in Troy and applied for a girl to work in his family at Cohoes, saying that his wife was sick. A smart looking Irish girl, named MARGARET ANGLUM, aged about 14 years, was sent with him. He, instead of taking the cars for Cohoes, got into the Saratoga cars, and when here he went to the Columbian Hotel, registering their names as "John Gilison and lady." The rooms in the house being full they were sent to an adjoining house to lodge, and whilst there in the room, he undertook to commit a rape. The alarm caused by the resistance of the girl, brought some folks to the outside door, who compelled him to come out. He was arrested next morning at the [illegible], and taken before L. B. PIKE, Esq., where he plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery with attempt at rape, and offered to settle the matter by marrying the girl. She refused his offer, and he was accordingly committed to jail to await his trial at the Sessions. The girl is an orphan who has resided in Troy with a brother-in-law. She is a modest, good-looking young woman; and means were furnished her to return home to Troy. ANDERSON is a common-appearing man, about five feet ten inches high, and stands a good chance of spending a term at the Clinton Iron Works.

Declination of John Scott Harrison—Gubernatorial.

The Cincinnati *Times* publishes a letter from JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, in reply to one written to him by the representatives of the Fifth-street meeting, in which he, in very courteous terms, declines the use of his name in connection with the office of Governor at the coming election. He says:

"I cannot, consistently with trusts already assumed, suffer my name to be used in any connection that will [illegible] upon the duties I owe the people of the Second Congressional District of Ohio."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

Yesterday opened with a cool breeze and a fine, wholesome air. The dust was rather troublesome in the streets, but otherwise a finer day need never be desired.

The Latest Fashions.

The lady who went to bed last Monday with the reputation of being as well dressed as the best, may well blush to-day for shame of her outré attire, unless in the meantime she has called on her milliner and dressmaker and secured many vital changes in her toilette, for within that space a steamer has arrived from Europe, and the latest French fashions are announced.

Following that unquestioned standard, ladies at the springs and watering places should promenade from 4 to 6 in the morning, and in some plain rich dress—say a dark foulard silk, pictured with branches of trees or bouquets of flowers. At breakfast should be worn a wrapper of white muslin, three embroidered flounces enriching the skirt, the front of which is checkered, and in its centre a flower in lace. Colored ribbons should abound along the flounces.

We must not say what should be the dress from 10 till 2 o'clock, for that time is given to sleep by the Parisian ladies, whom ours must imitate or be ostracised and held no better than unfashionable women. But from 2 till 4 o'clock is in the day's high noon of excitement and gayety. What bachelor's heart is not captured then may be regarded as safe till another day has dawned. Tall, thin ladies should then seem in their cloudlike, gauzy vestments, like spirits in danger of a sudden ascension at any hour. Bareges and delicate muslin prints should rule, but never a silk be worn unless one is inclined to be stout, when, of course, she would better stand fast by the full skirts, and heavy silks.

The bonnet should be a little smaller and set a little further back on the head. Roll it at the cheek, adorn it exteriorly with bows and lace and feathers. Inside light ruches, currants and cherries are proper. Follow these directions, dear lady friend, and conform your toilette at once to their spirit, and you shall be not only the best dressed lady at your hotel, but a charmer too dangerous to tarry long with. Nor have anything to say to the gentleman who does not wear for the most part the darkest and plainest colors. But if he varies from this, he must wear a coat of the color of peaches or perhaps a little lighter, buttoned very high; comfortably wide sleeves, and no buttons on the wristbands. Any other pretender to a fashionable dress is no better than some newspaper letter-writer, or a lawyer who takes vulgar fees in term time.

Cheap Travelling if you have Plenty of Money.

Greenport and Sag Harbor are getting the advantage of a sharp rivalry between the Long Island Railroad and an enterprising steamboat proprietor this season. Owing to the fact that a boat has been put upon the Sound, running through from New-York to Greenport during the pleasant part of the day, and at a less rate than is usually charged by the Road, the latter is giving a series of excursion trains—three weekly, of 50 cents a trip. The boat has likewise reduced its fare, so that getting to Greenport is no more costly a matter now than getting a dinner. But, woe to the man who innocently supposes that he can stop at any place this side of the road's terminus for any less than the usual rates. No such arrangement has been entered upon. To get to Greenport is fifty cents—but to get to Southold, six miles nearer the City, it is two dollars and twelve cents!

Nor can any by a sharp dodge, buy a through ticket and jump off at a way station. That contingency is provided against thus: You tender your half for a through ticket, but are told that it won't do. You must pay your two and a quarter dollars, and receive a ticket which at the other end of the road redeems the balance that is over the advertised rate. It is a droll way, and very often bothers immensely a lady who goes unburdened with more money than she thinks immediately necessary to her wants. But it would be folly, of course, to set one's face against a Railroad Company's arrangements.

Travelers do well, too, to be governed in their calculations exactly by the terms of the advertisement. If that says the excursion train leaves at 9 o'clock, don't fancy that an excursion ticket takes you over the quarter to four o'clock train. One must mind his P's and Q's, and then there is no difficulty. The result of all this rivalry between boats and cars, is that the East End from Montauk Point to Riverhead, is jammed full of citizens, who go fishing with their overcoats on, and grow cheerful nights over substantial oak wood fires.

Municipal Business.

Considering the time of year, our Common Council deserve to be publicly thanked for the zeal with which they push forward the public business. The Aldermen received and ordered printed the report of the Law Committee on Mayor WOOD's contumacy, which gave some reasons why a Chief Magistrate ought to give—when required—all information as to the names of policemen appointed not hesitating even if the list contains the names of noted policy-dealers, and of persons acquainted by experience with the accommodations that Station-houses and the Tombs afford their unwilling occupants. Other matters of some interest were disposed of also. The Committees meet pretty frequently now, and are fast preparing to report on the subjects that have employed their attention.

American Mechanics for Europe.

We see among the arrivals at Bixby's Hotel the names of several American mechanics who are on their way to Russia, to engage in important positions on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. Messrs. GEORGE HAMBLIN, FRANCIS PRATT, JOHN PEACOCK, JOHN LEHRS, EDWARD BROWN, and HERMAN ECKLEMAN. These gentlemen go out under the auspices of Mr. ROSS WINANS, Jr., of the firm of WINANS, HARRISON & WINANS, who are engaged in the management of the important line of Railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. They leave to-day in the *Washington*.

Vigilance of the Police—Escape of Prisoners.

Some days since several boys, up for trial in the General Sessions for various misdemeanors, made their escape by removing a board from the cage, and thus getting into the crowd, whence they made their exit into the street, in full view of the many officers there detailed. Yesterday two of the boys, named JOHN KENNEDY, aged 11, and PATRICK FANNIN, 12 years of age, were retaken and committed to await their trial.

☞ Justice CONNOLLY is a sort of angel of mercy to loose women when under arrest. At a house which was visited officially by the police on the evening of Thursday, the proprietors and several girls were arrested. Justice CONNOLLY, at a late hour, visited the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and released the parties, who were re-arrested yesterday morning, and taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Mayor's Office, who discharged the girls, and held the men in $300 bonds to keep the peace.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Probable Fatal Result—Woman Stabbed by her Husband—a Man Stabbed.

A most diabolical attempt at murder was made yesterday by a man named OWEN MURRAY, on the person of his wife MARY. The particulars, as near as we could obtain them last night, are as follows: The would-be assassin, a man of questionable habits and given to intoxication, described as a day laborer, a native of Ireland, aged 25, was arrested on Thursday night by the Thirteenth District Police, on complaint of his wife, whose life he threatened while overpowered by the strength of the liquor which he had drunk. On the same night, while at the Police Station, he formed a plan of deadly vengeance, frequently with loud imprecations and fearful oaths, swearing to take the life of his wife, saying that "to-morrow (Friday) should be her last day." On yesterday morning he was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and discharged by Justice WOOD. He at once went to his residence at No. 70 Goerck street and met his wife, whom he taxed in severe terms and with words and epithets more notable for force than beauty, as the cause of his disgrace. After creating a disturbance for some time, he imagined that the time for the execution of his threat had arrived, and he drew a large jack-knife from his pocket and made at her, stabbing her three times, and at as many various places, one stab taking effect in the vicinity of the heart, another entering the bladder, and the third being in the groin. At this juncture a man living in the same house, named WILLIAM ROBERT, hearing her cries, burst into the room, and in attempting to take the desperate assassin off from his wife, received two severe stabs in the groin. MURRAY then tried to escape, rushing out of the house, up to Houston-street, towards the Williamsburg Ferry. At this time ROBERTS, bleeding as he was, chased, and on getting to the Ferry overtook and there held on to him, till he was arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police. MURRAY was taken to Essex Market Police Court and locked up to await the result of the injuries. Meanwhile the injured woman was conveyed in the easiest possible manner in a sedan by the Thirteenth District police, to the Bellevue Hospital, it being considered unsafe to convey her in any vehicle that might shake. Dr. KIMBARK, the District Surgeon, on looking at her wounds, gave as his opinion that she cannot live through the night. ROBERTS, the excitement of the chase being concluded by the arrest of the perpetrator of the deed, fainted. His wounds were dressed, and he somewhat recovered and left for home.

The woman lying in such imminent danger, should not the surgeons at Bellevue have notified the Coroner, that an ante mortem examination might have been had?

MURRAY has one child of the age of about three years, who will this day be sent to the Almshouse for protection.

At an interview which our reporter had with the prisoner, he expressed sorrow at the probable fatal termination of his rash deed, and attributed it to infidelity on the part of his unfortunate wife.

New-York Census Returns.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	267	867	4,113
2	336	940	4,797
3	336	1,067	4,655
4	377	1,370	5,644
5	532	1,934	10,066
6	232	912	4,342
7	418	2,909	13,136
8	462	1,348	7,350
9	267	521	3,605
10	239	636	3,314
Total	3,479	12,526	60,952

TWENTIETH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	469	1,544	6,746
2	598	2,180	9,748
3	354	940	4,634
4	598	1,918	8,901
5	550	1,489	7,794
6	358	2,016	9,162
Total	2,927	10,096	46,935

Drowned.

As the steward of the schooner *Clara Jane*, lying at Quarantine, was going ashore in the yawl-boat, —having come under the bows of the steamer *Josephine*, he jumped overboard to avoid the wheel and was drowned.

☞ No delays should tempt citizens to forget the *Joseph Walker* case. That there has been a most shameful attempt to swindle the public out of large sums in this connection, cannot be doubted. We must wait the issue of the investigation of the Aldermanic Committee with patience, but vigilantly.

☞ Mr. LOUIS SCHLESINGER, of Bank-street, desires us to say that there are two or three persons of his name in the City, as the Directory will show—and that he is not the man interested in the Metropolitan Hotel affray of last week.

☞ For those who go about in overcoats, and are laying in fuel—being urged thereto by the deliciously cool and Octoberish weather—we are happy to say that the best red ash Coal retails at $5¼ a ton.

☞ We don't hear of any more removals of porters, errand boys, &c., from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on account of being American born. The Administration is letting up. It should remember that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

☞ Good peaches are still scarce and dear in the market, but sour, woolly cling-stones were never more abundant.

Watermelons of excellent quality are plenty and cheap.

☞ August 8 was the Anniversary of UGO BASSI's martyrdom.

Railroad Accident.

As a laborer named ROONEY attempted to jump on the platform of a car, while it was running on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, to speak with the driver, who is an acquaintance, as it was passing near the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in Centre and Grand streets, he missed his step and fell, his leg getting under the wheel, which lacerated it in a fearful manner. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Man Trap.

CHARLES SCOTT fell into the cellar of No. 86 West-street, which was left exposed, at about dusk on Thursday evening, and severely injured himself. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Policeman MCCORMICK.

☞ It is said that there are over three thousand persons in New-York City whose only lodging place is the door-step, the coal-box, or the benches in the public squares.

Robberies.

A party of gentlemen were enjoying themselves at a game of dominoes in a house corner of North First and Union avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. One of the number, after playing a few games, found that he had lost his pocket-book, containing between $20 and $30 dollars. He accordingly made complaint to Justice JACOBS, who issued a warrant against the following parties: SAMUEL LANE, GEORGE GREENE, THOMAS MORAND and SAMUEL ABBOT, who were the persons supposed by the complainant to have taken his money. The above parties were held for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

Commencement of the Campaign.

The contest in the approaching campaign bids fair to be a warm one in Brooklyn, if it is true that "coming events cast their shadow before." As usual, there are almost as many aspirants for office as legal voters, and some, doubtful of being able to obtain any regular nomination, have nominated themselves. One of this class advertised himself as a candidate for a certain county office, in one of the local papers, and requested all the papers in the county to copy, send bill, &c. The editor of an evening paper, recently started, complied with this request, and Madame Rumor tells quite an amusing story as to how the editor went to the candidate to demand pay for the notice, and also wanted a "stake" to puff him, alleging that one candidate for the same office had offered him $100 for his support; and further, the story goes, that the candidate declared he wanted no puffs—neither would he then pay for the ordered notice, whereupon he was called a "—— skyster." The result was that the editor was knocked down twice, and left the premises of the candidate very summarily. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of this story, but if true, and such is the commencement of the campaign, the end will be more bloody than the election riots in Louisville.

Funeral of Lieutenant W. Decatur Hurst.

The funeral of this officer, who, having been invalided home from the frigate *Independent*, died at Mendham, Morris County, New-Jersey, on Tuesday last, took place yesterday in Brooklyn, and was attended by a large number of friends and several naval and marine officers, amongst whom were Capt. HUDSON, of the Navy-Yard; Capt. CALHOUN, of the receiving ship *North Carolina*; Lieut. DECAMP, also of the Navy Yard, and Major HARRIS, of the United States Marines.

At Grace Church the procession was joined by a company of the U. S. M., under the command of Capt. TAYLOR, and Lieuts. REYNOLDS, TYLER and MEARS, numbering about one hundred, rank and file, including a few pieces of field music,—the band of the *North Carolina*, and fifty boys under the direction of Boatswain DREW. The latter made a most creditable appearance, and marched, wheeled, &c., with military precision. On the conclusion of the Church service, they proceeded to the Sands and Washington street Church, where the Church-yard afforded sufficient space to pay the accustomed honors to the deceased officer. Here the coffin was placed on a plain bier and borne by a detachment of the boys into the middle of the green, and the Marines, formed into a platoon, fired three volleys. The escort were then dismissed, the coffin replaced in the hearse, and the funeral proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery.

A Volume in a Few Words.

The saying that one-half of the world knows not how the other half lives, is true in more senses than the one that originally prompted the idea. A case in point transpired in the Seventh Police District of Brooklyn on Thursday. Officer TITUS, of that District, while walking his beat at an early hour in the morning found a little girl, named MARY MULVOY, in an open field, completely prostrated by sickness, and when asked why she did not go home, her reply was, "I am afraid to." Her story is a brief one, and, we fear—in fact, know—that she is but the representative of a large class in this and every other city. She had been directed by her parents the evening previous to go to a shipyard and gather a bag of chips and sell them, and bring the money and another bag of chips home. Before the first part of her task was accomplished her overtasked strength failed her, and fearing the threatened punishment, in case of not fulfilling her task, she had remained, in her feeble condition, during the whole of the damp night of Wednesday, in an open field until found by the officer, who at once relieved her immediate necessities, and soon after took her home; and, while there, took the liberty of giving the parents some advice, that, it is to be hoped, may lead them to treat their child better for the future. This child is only 9 years of age.

The "Heated Term."

The present "heated term" is causing all sorts of people to act strangely in Brooklyn. An editor knocked down, a coroner "sold," and now we have to record an *émeute* at the Brooklyn Museum. Wednesday evening was set apart as the "benefit" night for two "stars," to complete an engagement. Extra exertions were made to fill the house; but just before the commencement of the performance some misunderstanding occurred between the manager and the "stars," which resulted in the latter refusing to appear. The manager fortunately was sustained by the stock company, and other pieces than those announced were substituted, and the audience were satisfied.

Body Found.

Officer SHECKLER, of the Third District Police, about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon found the body of an unknown woman in the water at the foot of Van Dyke-street, South Brooklyn. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, and had on a yellow dress, and from the appearance of the body must have been in the water some time. The Coroner was notified.

Queens County.

The population of this County in 1850 was 36,833. It is now 46,765.

☞ The town of New-Lotts, Kings County, has a population of 2,300. There is one family of four persons in the town, whose united ages amount to 336 years.

☞ There were eleven arrests for intoxication in Brooklyn on Thursday—one a boy only 12 years of age.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in BELL & Co.'s lime-kiln, at the foot of Amity-street, South Brooklyn, which was entirely consumed, together with a shed adjoining, belonging to the same Company. Two dwelling-houses in the vicinity were at one time on fire, and it was with much difficulty that they were saved. The total loss is about $1,500, upon which amount there is no insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a stable, owned and occupied by THOMAS BONNER, at the corner of Hoyt and Douglass streets, was destroyed by fire. Loss $50 —no insurance.

Grand Larceny.

The brig *John L. Stephens*, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was robbed on Thursday night of sails, rigging, &c., to the value of $500. The Captain yesterday communicated the facts to Captain VANDERVEER, of the Third District Police, and that he suspected the mate of the vessel, named STALEY, knew something about the robbery. Officers SMITH and NESBITT were at once put upon his trail, and soon after succeeding in arresting him in Water-street, New-York, when he acknowledged the robbery and took the officers to a junk store kept by a man named BAILEY, where a portion of the missing property was found. STALEY and BAILEY were both brought to Brooklyn and committed by Justice BLATCHLEY to await an examination. The officers have got track of the balance of the property, sold to two boatmen, and probably will recover the most of it. This is the second vessel that has been robbed in the Atlantic Basin within one week.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

There were 452 patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of July—males, 148; females, 304.

NATIVITY.—Born in the United States, 179; Ireland, 242; England, 21; Germany, 7; France and Scotland, 1 each.

DISEASES.—Injuries, 31; nervous, 34; eye and ear, 27; skin, 36; fevers, 30; minor surgery, 18; abdomen, 121; chest and throat, 39; operations in dentistry, 53; rheumatism, 12; urinary, 6.

Six hundred and ninety-four prescriptions were dispensed.

☞ The "friends of the only honest man in Kings County" announce their intention of holding a public meeting on Monday evening next, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Give us his name, good friends.

☞ Coroner HANFORD, in Brooklyn, yesterday, held four inquests on still-born children.

NEW-JERSEY.

Personal.

Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has left town for a few days, to exchange his official and business cares for the more agreeable retirement of his beautiful Summer residence at Sharon Springs, Penn.

I. O. of O. F.

At a meeting of the Grand Encampment of New-Jersey, held at Milford on Thursday, GEORGE W. CASSEDY, City Clerk of Jersey City, was elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Dedication.

On Wednesday evening last a new Baptist Church was dedicated at Florence Heights, (just below Bordentown.) An appropriate discourse was preached by Rev. A. S. PATTON, of Hoboken, at the close of which a liberal collection was made toward extinguishing the debt.

Fire-Proof.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company are placing fire-proof coverings, composed of tar and sand, over their depots at Jersey City.

Grain Reports—Prosperity of the Harvest for 1855.

We continue our extracts from the Commercial Correspondence of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 25 Nassau-street.

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.—The prospect for abundant crops in this county is now as good as ever we had here. There has been two much rain for some three weeks past, which has endangered, and still endangers, a great quantity of wheat still standing in shock, but it is not very materially injured as yet. The corn, grass, oats and potatoes never promised better. Nearly all of the oats and grass is still standing in the field uncut on account of wet weather.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—During the last week, after Monday and Tuesday, when a good deal of wheat and grass was cut, the rain came so frequent and heavy as to prevent the possibility of doing any farm work whatever, and the damage to the crops, whether cut or not, must be very great. I see by the papers here that the rain has been extensive, and the same complaints come from various and distant sections.

HARDIN COUNTY, OHIO.—The prospects of crops are very flattering in this district. Wheat will yield well, considering the amount sown. Corn, oats and hay will be abundant in all parts of Ohio. Vegetation of all kind looks well—much better than usual, but it has been extremely wet here.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY, OHIO.—Wheat is an average crop. The yield is good, but farmers were backward in sowing last Fall, on account of weevil for the two previous years. It has been a little damaged by the wet for the last two or three weeks, but not seriously. Corn was injured in the Spring by wet weather, but the last two or three weeks has brought it out finely, and we will have an average crop, as there was more planted than ever before. Oats are abundant, and will be almost a drug in the market. Rye is good. Potatoes—a good prospect. Hay is tolerable only. Upon the whole everything is encouraging.

VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO.—This county being comparatively a new one, its products are, of course, small. The wheat crop was a good one, but was injured by the wet weather while standing in the shock. The prospects for other crops are good.

COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO.—In this county the wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and probably corn crops, will each be an average crop, and that is all that can be well said about it. Weevil has somewhat injured the wheat, but still it is thought that it will be an average crop in the county.

ASHLAND COUNTY, OHIO.—The crop of wheat in this country is an average one. The crop of corn, oats, potatoes, &c., will be an unusually large one.

MAHONING COUNTY, OHIO.—The prospect for an overabundant crop of every product in this section of the State, is unparalleled in the history of this county.

SANGAMON COUNTY, ILL.—The Corn crop is unusually large in this county, although it is somewhat injured by the bug. The frost killed a great deal of Wheat in the Spring, and the chinch bug has destroyed to some extent, and I don't think the crop will average twenty bushels to the acre. A number of contracts were made to deliver by the 1st of August at $1 per bushel. The Oats are below the average crop.

SALINE COUNTY, ILL.—I am happy to state that the crops were never better in Southern Illinois.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ILL.—Wheat very fine and well secured; many fields threshed have yielded over thirty bushels per acre. Oats fine. Corn never better. Grass, Potatoes, &c., very good.

HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.—Crops are very good throughout the region round about, and prospects for farmers and merchants are excellent; I think our receipts of grain at this point for shipment and manufacture will be far better than they ever have been before.

MARION COUNTY, ILL.—We have bountiful crops of Grass, Oats and Potatoes; our prospect for Corn is very flattering. This is our staple, and the present rain will make it fine.

Grain, Fruit, &c., in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

EAST HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

Everything is promising in this farming district. Rye has been harvested in fine condition, and is remarkable for the plumpness of the grains, and its large yield. The potato crop, which our farmers mostly rely upon for their "cash," is exceedingly promising, especially if it escapes the rot, which the late and present rains may cause. The early ones are made sure of, and are sold mostly in the New-Haven markets, where they only bring 70 cents per bushel. Last year, on the 1st of August, I sold at the rate of $2 per bushel. The corn-fields look well, and promise an abundant harvest. The apple-trees are literally laden with fruit, from the scrubby and sickly-looking to the fine large well-grown tree. On the whole, I think the Winter of 1855-6 will be noted for the downfall of all kinds of provisions. I think the farmers in this community will be willing to sell their potatoes at 50 cents per bushel, and even less, if speculators will furnish wheat flour at $6 per barrel.

C. W. B.

The Congress Hall Burglary—Two of the Men Held.

The examination of the men arrested for the burglary at Congress Hall, which has been under way for several days, was finally closed Thursday. The prisoners' counsel contented themselves with letting the prisoners tell their own story mostly, we believe. After due consideration, Justice PIKE concluded to hold only KINGSBURY and HENDERSON, who had been proved in the neighborhood of Gen. HALSEY's room about the time of the robbery, and let EDDING (heretofore spelled EDDY) go. EDDING was accordingly discharged, and KINGSBURY and HENDERSON held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each, in default of which they were committed.—*Saratoga News, Aug. 10.*

The Southern Aspect of the Know-Nothing Movement.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Daily Advertiser.

Of all sections and classes in the Union, the South and Southern men have the deepest interest at stake in the great issues now depending before the people. With the triumph of the American Party, the Constitutional rights of the South, in the Union, now so jeopardized by Northern fanaticism, will be effectually secured; with its defeat the South will be cast upon a troubled sea, whose shores and rocks have never been mapped, whose depths no plummet has sounded, and whose channels, if indeed it has any, capable of safe navigation, no pilot has the known ability to discover.

When we read of the bitter opposition manifested by the Abolition chieftains and presses of the North to the American party, we are not surprised. They are too clear-sighted and too much in earnest, not to perceive that its success would ruin their prospects for profitable sectional agitation, and consign them to the oblivion and contempt they know they deserve. Neither is the hatred of demagogues per se, at the South, to the new party at all surprising, for they see in its triumph the restoration of harmony between the sections, the cementing of the ties binding the Union together, and the banishment from among us of all causes for sectional strife—and that thus, like Othello, they would find their "occupation" gone. It is comprehensible why old party leaders who discover themselves overshadowed in this mighty movement of the people, who for once have determined to think for themselves and act upon their own judgments, array themselves against it, for their political all is at stake in the issue. These grounds for opposition are more or less apparent, but that sincere Southern men, as we must believe a portion of the Antis to be, esteeming the rights and the interests of the South as of paramount importance should enlist against such a cause as the great mass of the natives of the South are now advocating, is utterly inexplicable, except upon the ground of mis-information or ignorance as to its real character and designs. Why, look at the matter a moment; examine our census returns and our immigration tables, and see how great is the annual exodus from the old world to these shores, the character of that emigration, and where it must find abiding place in this country. Do not these immigrants come here imbued with the deepest prejudices against Southern institutions? Do they not spread themselves over the North, swelling the representative population, and consequently the power in the councils of the country, largely every year, and are they not, for the most part, all as tools in the hands of the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, for digging down, year by year, the bulwarks of equality by which our rights can only be protected from Northern fanaticism?

Does any candidate man need further evidence to convince him of the [illegible] of this element on this great question, and if its antiforeignism were the only feature commending the American party to the South, ought it not to be warmly encouraged by all good Southern men, in preference to either of the old parties? But when it goes further, when it places itself squarely and firmly upon the constitutional rights of this people, [illegible] in Congress or in Convention; [illegible]

[illegible]

Affray in Jamestown—One of the Parties Killed.

From the St. Louis [illegible].

Last evening a party of young men went from Fulton to attend the political meeting held in Jamestown, directly opposite the [illegible] Ward, of this city. Among them was a young man named BENJAMIN ADKINS, a ship carpenter, engaged in the ship-yard of JOHNSON & [illegible].

It appears that after the adjournment of the meeting, a crowd of persons were standing in front of the Jamestown Hotel, where some altercation occurred between ADKINS and a man named WILLIAM WORLAN, keeper of the Mansion House, some seven miles above the city, on the Kentucky side of the river.

They were, however, prevented by the interference of friends from having any further difficulty at the time. Not long after they met in the hall of the hotel, when further words ensued between them, but the difficulty being again reconciled, the parties adjourned to the bar to pledge their friendship in a glass of liquor.

While standing at the bar, ADKINS caught a glass and throwing it at WORLAN, struck him upon the right temple, cutting him dangerously. WORLAN then drew a knife, and rushing upon ADKINS, stabbed him in the region of the heart. The wounded man fell and expired almost immediately. ADKINS is a young man and leaves no family. Our informant could not say whether WORLAN had been arrested or not.

The Recent Homicide near Jefferson Barracks.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 8.

In explanation of the censure which has been liberally expressed at the recent murder of an inoffensive old man, in the neighborhood of Jefferson Barracks, and perhaps rightfully attributed to the soldiers of the garrison, it ought to be known that there are collected at that post, from all parts of this and other countries, about seven hundred recruits. Recently enlisted and unaccustomed to restraint or discipline, they find themselves in a strange land, where an alarming disease (the cholera) is fatally striking down some of their comrades. Seized with natural, though unmanly fear, and already sick of the service, many are tempted to desert, as the quickest way of quitting their apprehensions. On the eve, or in the act, of deserting, to gratify their base passions or to support themselves in their journey, they maltreat and plunder all that come in their way, when it can be done with impunity. But it would be as unfair to attribute their crimes and acts to the negligence of their officers, as to blame the civil authorities of St. Louis for all the misdemeanors committed in the city. In the case of the late murder, however, whether justly or unjustly charged upon the soldiers, as soon as it was known at the garrison, the men were paraded, their persons, clothes, arms and quarters critically examined—nothing was discovered that could excite suspicion or give the slightest clue to the perpetrator. Two men had been reported absent at reveille, and were still missing. During the day it was also ascertained that two others had been out of their quarters during the night, and upon sending to arrest them they could not be found. These circumstances, connected with the report that five soldiers had been met by two persons in the neighborhood, the night of the murder, caused them to be suspected, and their names and description were immediately sent to the Police Officers at St. Louis, and an officer of the garrison with a mounted party were dispatched down the river to try and discover them. This officer soon got on the trace of the four men, and offered a reward of $120 for their discovery or apprehension. But though he followed them two days and nights, so great is the facility offered for escape by the passing steamers, that he finally lost all trace of them.

It cannot, therefore, be ascertained whether they were the guilty party, nor can it be conjectured what could have been the cause of so unprovoked a murder. Other offenders escape in the same way, and it is out of the power of the officers, who are generally considered as oppressors, to bring to justice deserters, who are excited [illegible]. Some allowance ought to be made, too, for the situation of the soldiers. Surrounded by a cordon of low whisky shops, just outside the public reserve, established for the purpose of maddening their passions and stealing from them their reason, pay and clothing, how can a community that tolerates such an evil expect to escape its consequences? If they would abolish the cause of such violence and insubordination in that neighborhood, they would do more to prevent the disorders complained of than anything that could be accomplished by the officers. Neither are the soldiers the only occupants of the country about Jefferson Barracks. The opening of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad has brought with it a large roving population, seeking work and food, who in their daily and nightly travel along the line of the road, are not proof against the influence of the intoxicating cup, and whose possession of property is occasionally drowned within the "infected district." It is possible that they may sometimes take part in marauding expeditions. This is, however, no excuse for the soldiers, and they deserve to bear the penalty of their misdemeanors.

As to the officers who exercise command over them, we have no doubt that they do all in their power to restrict them to their quarters, and to restrain them in their depredations.

The New-Brunswick, N. J., paper says that Rev. WM. MARKOE, a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wisconsin, removed to that city in May last, for the avowed purpose of gathering a new congregation, and erecting a free Episcopal Church, has gone over to Rome.

Mr. PALMER, the Sculptor, is at Aurora, on the Cayuga Lake. He has left at the house of HENRY MORGAN, Esq., his bust of *Ceres*.

LETTER FROM L. KOSSUTH.

The Drift of American [illegible] in Regard to the European War.

London, Friday, July 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The July volume of the ably-conducted *Westminster Review* publishes a remarkable article on "the Foreign Policy of the United States." I beg leave to quote from its introduction—touch at its contents, and refer to its conclusions:

"Events"—thus begins the reviewer—"events of absorbing interest have of late followed so fast on one another, that our readers may not find it easy to recall the efforts of Kossuth during his progress through our island and the States, to form an Anglo-American alliance against all despotisms. Four years have passed since that time, and England is now actually at war with the greatest of all despotisms; but *where are her American allies?* To those who supported the efforts of the Hungarian patriot, the question can hardly fail to suggest itself—How is it that while aristocratic Old England is engaged in a death struggle with Russia, the great Democratic Republic looks on, coolly calculating what it can make by the struggle; or if cheering either side, certainly not the [illegible].

"And yet enthusiastic as was our reception of Kossuth, it was a tame affair compared to that which welcomed him in the States. The ruling classes [illegible] from him here—but in America Statesmen and Senators vied with one another in promises of help; and when carping critics declared that these promises were but empty professions [illegible] political capital, his friends pointed to the election of President Pierce and cried: 'See here the result of Kossuth's visit to the States: of the two great parties in the Union, the Democrats have promised [illegible] the most, and therefore the American people have elected the Democratic candidate by an overwhelming majority, [illegible] with these promises to be fulfilled.' We ourselves never put much faith in these promises, or in the [illegible] which might appear to [illegible] their fulfillment. Though the cause of Hungarian Independence was a stepping stone to power for both President Pierce and his Ministers, yet inasmuch as they are all Pro Slavery men, we are not surprised to find that *instead of* [illegible] *with Russia unmistakably a* [illegible] *by* [illegible] *the Allies that if they* [illegible] *they shall be backed by American rifles and dollars, the present American Administration is rather scheming to turn this European struggle to the interests of American Slavery.*"

Such is the beginning of this remarkable article. The *Reviewer* then giving the reasons why he can neither expect nor wish the hands of "the American kinsmen" to be for old England, proceeds to say: "Still it certainly is not without some feeling of disappointment, that we find ourselves forced to examine whether or no their hearts be not against us."

I must say in justice to the writer that in discussing that question he does not appear either prepossessed against, or influenced by unfriendly feelings towards America. He can understand the dislike of English Aristocrats; he makes a fair distinction between the feeling with which Americans regard the English people, and those by whom that people is ruled. He even gives just weight to the Celtic hatred and revenge; he says that, considering the degeneracy of American statesmen, remembering what caricatures of Washington or Jefferson or Monroe are Polk or Pierce; he cannot wonder that America takes comfort in the thought that aristocratic habits do by no means insure to England a succession of great men. He knows that the two countries are not only customers in commerce, but rivals likewise; he finds it natural that Lowell should not like to hear of Manchester weighed down by heavy war taxes; and though the interference of Russian authorities with American [illegible] may generate suspicion, that cannot balance the feeling of [illegible], the rankling memories of old injuries, of British injustice, and of the [illegible] fury upon Washington; all weighing against England.

But still all this would not account, in his opinion, for the fact that the heart of the United States people is not with England in this war; he traces the source of that feeling to special resemblances between the United States and Russia. Both of them have slaves; both together own more slaves than the rest of the world; he says there is nothing more alike than an American planter and a Russian noble. Another resemblance is, that the inhabitants of both countries (Russia and the United States) have an enormous amount of undeveloped land, and yet more than any other nations they are possessed with the desire of adding to their territory—(with a due *mea culpa* for England in India and elsewhere, of course.) This brings him to treat the pro and con of Cuba—(Spain is tyrannical, Cuba is rich, and America is "ravenously Republican," says the New-England Republican author of *Gan Eden.*) The comparative social condition of the Free colored people in the United States and of those in Cuba, 200,000 in number, with men of genius like Placido ennobling their race,—a parallel between the Slavery regulations of both countries; the prospect that the 442,000 (Lord Ashburton says 600,000) slaves of Cuba would offer in the case of a Creole revolt, and in the other case of an invasion; the Bozales, (imported Africans,) warlike and ungovernable; the intelligent Lucumis, fit leaders of the fierce [illegible] of the sugar barancos; the mulatto regiments of Cuba, and the reminiscences of Hayti, with the 40,000 of Napoleon's best soldiers swept away by these negroes there, who were not brave, who knew nothing—nothing but to die;—all these, and many a thing else pass in rapid succession under his pen; but he is for the principle of non-intervention with the "manifest destiny" of America, and drawing a telling distinction between Russian "conquest" and American "annexation," he approves of this whenever it is peaceable and free; condemns the annexation by force, but would not fight against it, except in support of pledged English faith, (as implied in the stipulations for the suppression of the Slave-trade,) and instead of advocating such a policy on the part of England as would put the patriotism of the American people upon the side of the crimes of its Government he would rather appeal from the crimes of the latter to the conscience of the former.

But as to these "crimes," he entertains not the slightest doubt. He has a rankling recollection of the new Foreign Policy put forth in the inaugural address which, while [illegible] the acquisition of certain possessions not [illegible] important for the protection of the United States, establishes the principle [illegible] that any idea of interference or colonization on your side of the ocean by any foreign Power, is utterly inadmissible; meaning, in other words, the United States will acquire, no matter how, they will not only annex, but conquer if they please, others may not even colonize. He certainly treats President Pierce rather contemptuously, something like a personage more [illegible] than dangerous; who, in the execution of his own principle, [illegible] higher than Greytown, and repeats the sarcasm of the *Journal of Commerce*, that President Pierce, furiously bent on fighting some one, "chose an opponent of his own size;" but still he thinks that principle of foreign policy accounts for the fact that America is [illegible] rather Pro-Russian in its sympathies, and sneers at England's want of success, and hardly suggested hopes of the ultimate discomfiture of the Allies are heard from the other side of the Atlantic.

With him the explanation is, that those 350,000 likenesses of Russian nobles in America, who hold more than three millions of "native Americans" as slaves, have more voice and influence in the Government of the United States than all the rest of the twenty-three or twenty-six millions of their fellow-countrymen, like the landed aristocracy in the government of England. They, at least, are a party which is thoroughly conscious of a positive object; hence that energy of purpose and constancy of action which make up for the badness of their cause and the fewness of their numbers. Their interest enters into the consideration of every contingency; their object rules the policy of the States. They *will* the principle of President Pierce's address. They *will* conquest. They *will* it in Cuba before the negroes there are made free. Therefore they like to see Europe involved in a deadly struggle; it lessens the difficulty by lessening the possibility of interference. They wish England and France exhausted, defeated, because they think Russia will not interfere against extension of Slavery. England and France may.

Mighty and comprehensive are the subjects the reviewer thus treats with an able hand, and he winds up with these words:

"Of one fact we have little doubt. There can be no interference by America in European affairs until the Slavery problem be solved. Even if the Slave party had the will to fight for European freedom, which it has not, however loud its protestations, neither the Slave nor the Free Party has the power. All the energies of both will be absorbed in their mutual conflict, and all the strength of the Commonwealth will be needed to prevent this conflict from causing its disruption. Mutual interests may prevent a rupture between the Governments of Great Britain and United States, but there will be no "*entente cordiale.*" How can there be while *America has a Russia within her borders?* Let that American Russia be freed; and then we shall indeed have an Anglo-American alliance more powerful and beneficial than Kossuth has ever dreamt of; then may we trust, that the sympathy in action and in feeling of the two members of the Anglo-Saxon family, will be but a prelude to the meeting of the nations,

"In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World!"

Sir, So far I have but acted the part of a reporter. I thought it good to invite attention to the mighty subjects looming in the prospects of this ponderous incubation. For my part I have no room this time for saying much. I will restrict myself to a few rough ideas—indicate my conclusions—but bear them out by the evidence of facts at some future time.

It is not my business to worship at the altar of vanity, and parade my penetration in giving good advice to a bad cause. The conscience of mankind has condemned slavery, and I am with mankind; I am of mankind, Sir, therefore I take it not to be my business to show to the Pro-Slavery party that their policy is wrong from their own point of view; let them serve wrongly their own interests, as I think they do. But to the people of America, to the Union, I may say thus much. Russia will not interfere against Slavery, that is true; but it may interfere against Republicanism. If in this war the power of Russia be not broken, Russia issues from the contest victorious. There is no third alternative. The "*four points*" secured, give victory to Russia. And one thing is certain—Russia victorious in this war, either by arms or by negotiations, Russia will be the ruler of Europe's policy; and of that be sure, *she will lead all Europe to a crusade against American Republicanism.* Do the slaveholders love more the possession of slaves than the Republic? If so, I know the fate of the American Republic.

And this is my word. If America persists to be nothing in the great councils which dispose of the general interests of the world—if she claims no voice, asserts no influence, Russia must be victorious. The worst that the corrupt diplomacy of her antagonists prepares for her is still victory.

As to the nature and character of the present policy of the Cabinet of Washington, as to the motives of its pro-Russian sympathies, the reviewer is perfectly right. They may talk of the time-hallowed doctrine of Washington—some repeat the word because they heard it "hosannaed" in praise. To think is a troublesome task; to repeat thoughtlessly an easy one. Others repeat the word and mean something by it. They mean Slavery. But with the people, *Sir*, with the great moral personality of the people, not such is the origin of the fact, that they don't feel warmly for England in this war. I think it is you, Sir, who have once well defined this origin in words to the effect "that the American people sees nothing in the character of the combined Allies, nothing in the principles of the contest, or in the results it promises to enlist their sympathies or command their applause."

That is the fact. From Russia they did not expect anything better—she did not disappoint them. But the Allies did; did it to an extent that must embitter the feelings of honest men, because it is not that they had sacrificed the interests of freedom to the exigencies of success and victory; no, they sacrificed success and victory, rather than accept them from the hands of liberty.

But, Sir! I say it deliberately, I say it on positive knowledge of positive facts, if this war is not made a war of freedom, if the providential opportunity is spoilt, the fault, (let me say it boldly, in the deep sorrow of my heart,) the guilt of it rests with America! To make this a war of freedom, deserving to enlist the sympathies of your people and to command their applause, was within the reach of President Pierce's hands. The *Westminster* reviewer speaks of American rifles and dollars as of a thing the promise of which would have turned the balance in favor of the Nationalities, and would have made this war unmistakably a war of freedom. These are weighty words, *Sir!* because they are as true, as that there is a God above us;—and the inexorable logic of future events will yet call America to a terrible account for the neglect of this truth. It is madness to think that you are strangers to the issue of the war. If it is not made to turn to the profit of freedom, it must turn to the triumph of despotism. There is a principle involved in this war at all events. Whose is the fault if the principle of despotism is allowed to triumph without opposition? America's, Sir! Who will be the foremost to rue it? America, again. With others freedom is hope, with America it is possession. It is more dreadful to lose a promised good, than not to have gained the possession of it. There is a community in the destinies of humanity. Yet, Sir! I do not even go so far as the reviewer. I say, not even American rifles and dollars would have been required to make this war a war for freedom. When the question of Alliances was trembling in the balance at Constantinople, a word from President Pierce would have decided the fate of the world. A finger of the representative of the great Republic, raised with positive authority, and pointing to me—(bear with me for the proud word; in this emergency the particle *me* meant a principle, the principle of nations for Allies, and not dynasties)—a word of the representative of America saying to Turkey *anxious to hear that word*, "I am instructed by President Pierce to tell the Sultan, that *there* is the man he had best to choose, and not Austria,"—the finger thus raised, the word thus told, would have given a character to this war, deserving the sympathies and commanding the applause of the people of America. No man ever had a similar opportunity to become a great man, at so small a price, that President Pierce had. What did he do all this while? Why! he was creating clerks and postmasters; *he had no representative at Constantinople and Paris*—the acting Minister superseded by the very election of President Pierce, could not have acted with authority, whatever might have been their will—he condemned America to the ridiculous position of self-chosen, absolute nothingness!

Oh, woe! thrice woe the day!

His is the guilt; but whose is the fault! I cry it out to heaven and to earth; it is yours! yours! people of America; who accepted the shame of that nothingness from your servant, whom you could command. Bonaparte did not disappoint the world; he is a despot, a blood-stained usurper. Neither did England; they are all aristocrats,—but America has disappointed the world; they are a Republic;—Bonaparte acted up to the interests of despotism, England to those of aristocracy, but America did neither act up to the duties, nor protect the interests of republicanism that are their own.

That easy opportunity is lost. It will not occur again with equal facilities. But the war is a long one. It will outlive General Pierce's paralytic administration. We have not yet seen all the phases of this war. America may yet be able to speak a word, if she can muster the will to be a power on earth.

Kossuth.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

The French Loan—Tuscan Affairs—The Empress—Policemen—Sale of statuary—Convict's Marriage—Theatrical—Ristori and the Opera.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Tuesday, July 25, 1855.

His Majesty leaves to-night for the Pyrenees and Biarritz. The dull season at Sebastopol would seem to have commenced, for you may rely upon it nothing will happen at the seat of war, while the Emperor is at the sea-coast. We shall be badly off, therefore, for some time, for topics of interest. It is impossible to be excited any more over the Crystal Palace, and we must wait quietly for the advent of the Queen,—the next startling feature in order. In the meantime, we amuse ourselves over points of domestic interest, and have been specially alive to incidents connected with the progressing loan, and the eagerness of lenders. Last Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, the arcades of the Ministry of Finance presented an extraordinary appearance, due entirely to the fact that the morrow was a Sunday and a holiday. The line of lenders could not have numbered less than 2,500, women, laborers, blouses and boys and babies. The night was fine and cool, and perhaps 500 of these "small capitalists," as the *Moniteur* calls them, were gathered into corners and were asleep for the night. Their object was to offer to the Government the sum producing, at the announced rates, from 10 to 50 francs interest a year. Others were preparing to slumber, while others still meant to stay awake till morning. Carts of oranges, with their candles enclosed in globes of red paper, men with boxes of cigars, women looking like discharged vivandieres, offering demiverres of brandy, gave to the scene a mingled aspect of a bivouac and a camp-meeting. Police were extremely scarce, as the Government approved of the motive which produced the *attroupement.* At the twelve Mayors' offices, no crowds collected over night, though they began by day-break. The arcades of the Treasury afford protection in case of rain, and a multitude of nice stone steps for purposes of repose and recuperation. I understand that there was a good deal of snoring about 3 in the morning. However, this has been since forbidden by the Prefect.

M. Thouvenel, the new French Minister to Turkey, had arrived at the Piræus, at the last accounts, where he received a salute. I cannot imagine why the Greek Government accorded Mr. T. an honor which was only due to him at Constantinople. It must have heard, I think, that he was the author of the diplomatic circulars signed by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, and of which the gentleman had the credit.

The Tuscan Government has commuted the imprisonment of Cecchetti to a year's exile; the Roman Government has executed Defilici, and the Spanish Government has garroted the dead body of Dumana. This criminal having poisoned himself in order to escape the disgrace of the scaffold, the Captain General decided that the sentence should be carried into effect upon the corpse. It was placed upon a litter, and carried to the scaffold by four galley slaves, where the executioner did his infamous office. In justice to the people, it must be said that they were shocked and outraged at this atrocious act, and that even Spaniards express horror at this judicial spectacle of the wringing of a dead man's neck.

A curious combination of *Arithmomanie* fixes the 15th of August as the date of the fall of Sebastopol. This result is obtained by giving to each letter in the alphabet a numerical value according to its position—A being 1, B being 2, &c.; a sentence is then composed (in French) representing that on the 15th of August France, England and Turkey will inscribe on their banners the words *La Prise de Sebastopol!* The figures indicated by the several letters of this sentence being added up, produce the year 1855. It is ingenious, but of course it would be easy to force any date and any year that the mathematician wished. However, a spirit of justice induces me to add that a letter from Vienna, dated the 15th of July, confirms this opinion, and gives it as the idea of good military authorities there that the fate of Sebastopol will be decided about the middle of August!

Thus far, there has not been a single case of cholera in Paris, this Summer. It would seem, therefore, as if the Spaniard who advertises a volume containing directions for an immediate cure, had chosen his time rather inopportunely. The cure explained is that practised last year in Andalusia, by a party of Malays, and of which you heard fully at the time.

The American papers state that "Dr. Locock, having been summoned from England to Paris, had a consultation with Dr. Dubois, and formally pronounced the Empress *enceinte.*" This is totally untrue. Dr. Locock was summoned from England, but his services were required by an English lady connected with the Court, and not by Her Majesty.

A French paper has received a warning for a singular cause. It translated for its columns a letter from Balaklava, from a Piedmontese soldier to a journal of Turin. This letter, it appears, was not complimentary to the English, and it was of course the duty of the Bureau of General Security to interfere in their allies' behalf. The warning, administered by the Prefect of the Department, and signed by him, was countersigned by Collet Meygret, Professor of Security, and by the Minister of the Interior.

The revival of the tragedy of "Mithridates" by Rachel, and the late visit paid to his tomb near Kertch, have given a new impulse to theories upon the means by which that potentate came to his death. The opinion that he was poisoned is now rejected. The contrary idea is now becoming general. Mithridates—by constant use of poison, in order to fortify himself against it—came at last to have an absolute need of it—of so much a day. His cook—bribed, probably by the Romans—on one occasion neglected to dissolve the usual quantity in his soup, and Mithridates was at once seized with convulsions and expired in great agony!

The presence of mind of policemen sometimes calls for remark and approbation. A dog was feasting upon a pile of dainties in a gutter: a horse, passing by, dealt him a kick which killed him. The owner of the dog claimed damages of the owner of the horse. A policeman was appealed to. He heard the case and then observed to the plaintiff, "The fine is ten francs: he wasn't muzzled."

A sale of statues, statuettes, plaster models, bronzes and designs begun by Pradier and finished by his pupil, M. Lequesne, (the persecutor of Mr. Greeley,) has taken place this week. Though the sale was widely announced, the attendance was thin and the prices attained were very unsatisfactory. The influence of Lequesne was unfavorable: he has, in fact, no reputation here; he is better known in America than anywhere else. This influence seems even to have been exerted upon works known to have been entirely Pradier's. Thus Pandora, in marble and of full size, found no bidder at $600, and the original, in plaster, brought but $41. The original plaster of the head of Sappho, his last work, and, perhaps, his most admired, was sold at $42. This instance ought to be an example to artists not to have favorite pupils, whom they leave behind them to injure their reputation and spoil their unfinished works, under the pretence of improving them.

An individual condemned some time ago to ten year's hard labor, for robbing a church, having served out his time, and having by good conduct recovered his reputation, was last week married, at the age of sixty, to a girl of eighteen, who was totally ignorant of his antecedents. Hardly had they retired for the night, when a scream was heard and the *fiancee* fainted. She had seen upon the shoulder of her husband, in deeply branded letters, the horrible word Sacrilege. When she recovered her senses, it was found she had lost her reason. I hope this incident will impress upon parents the impropriety of alliances in which the ages of the parties are so exceedingly disproportionate. It ought also to convince gentlemen whose persons are ornamented with the tattoo of the State, that however the inscription may have lost, to them, the character of novelty, it is of a nature to strike those unprepared for it with a certain degree of surprise.

I propose the following subject to philanthropic debating societies: Should a man, sentenced to a limited term, be branded for life?

Crime and suicide are largely on the increase in France. The *Presse* of last Friday contained the details of seventeen cases, as follows: A man found hanging in a tree on an island in the Seine; a washer woman and her daughter found suffocated by charcoal, in their beds; a landlord, found hung, on account of an incurable disease; a woman, reduced to starvation, found suffocated, with three children; a machinist and a sailor seen to blow their brains out, from supposed pangs of love; a case of voluntary drowning, from want of work; another, from dread of being arrested for leaving a *café* without paying. To which I must add the case of a M. Gras, who being refused in marriage, shot the lady and a more successful admirer, and then shot himself; as well as the case of Mr. and Mrs. Boiguignain, who imprisoned two old men in a hen-coop, and kept them "in a frightful state of filth and extenuation." The same number also contains the anecdote of the woman who desired to lend 50 francs to the Government, and who arrived at the door of the treasury the night before, with a small stool, an infant at the breast, a candle and a book to read. The next morning, when she at last reached the desk, she found she had left the money at home. The sensations of the Minister of Finance must have been poignant, at this disappointment.

Emile Augier has slightly modified the catastrophe of his play of the "Married Lorette." It was evident that the audience, stupefied and taken by surprise on the first night, would not tolerate the murder on the second. The shot is now fired at the lady behind the scenes, instead of occurring in view of the public, and this has been accepted as a compromise. It is said that the disapprobation on the first representation would have been much more serious, had it not been for the presence of the Emperor.

Ristori, having played *Maria Stuarda* twelve times, has returned to *Myrrha.* The enthusiasm is the same, and the seven nightly calls before the curtain are as rapturous as ever. On one occasion some gentlemen, supposed to be partisans of Rachel, endeavored to hush down the excitement. They were glad to escape in the redoubled volley of acclamations which saluted the reappearance of the magnificent foreigner. Ristori is *not* forty years old; her age is thirty-three, and she has *not* had seven children, two being the total, which she herself acknowledges. She is said to be the most amiable and delightful woman in Italy, and her husband, who belongs to one of the first families of Rome, has been the happiest Marquis known ever since he made a mis-alliance.

It is decided that Ristori spend the Winters, professionally, in Paris, reserving the Spring and Autumn either to her stationary duties at Turin, or to artistic progresses through the Peninsula. She is said to have stated positively to Mr. Fould, that any ideas that may still be entertained of her attempting the French repertory in the French language, must be abandoned. She has thus far played but three of her grand characters, in Paris, and she has fifty or more waiting for their turn. The advocates of the "tragedy duel" between Ristori and Rachel have proposed a new plan this week, quite as degrading as their first. It was that the former should play *Maria Stuarda*, and the latter *Marie Stuart*, the same night, at the opera. The teetotum should decide which should begin; the first act of the Italian version should be followed by the first act of the French, and so on to the end. Both of the ladies have too much good sense and good taste to assent to such a charlatanic process. Ristori dislikes any publicity which is not strictly professional, and shrinks from appearing before the world in any other capacity than that of an *artiste.* In this view she has dissuaded, I am told, her countryman, Mr. H. Montazio, from writing and publishing her life and history, which he had already advertised in his own personal interest. And for the same reason, she was vexed at a suit for infringement of copyright, in which M. Grappi's lithograph of herself was the plaintiff. She endeavored to satisfy M. Grappi, herself, but he required $400 more than she felt able to pay. The lawyers on both sides were evidently her eager advisers, for one of them spoke of her as a "*noble artiste,*" and the other as "the illustrious guest of France." M. Grappi was awarded $200 damages, and authorized to seize all the surreptitious copies of his lithograph that he could lay his hands on. The Italians continue to be mortified at their want of appreciation, and I suspect are somewhat inclined to be wroth at their countrywomen, for having thus exposed them to so vexatious a reproach.

Though Ristori will not undertake the French repertory, it is possible she may adopt a middle course. The foreign accent is the obstacle in her way, but this very circumstance may be made an additional historical feature. For instance, Catherine de Medicis, though an Italian, spent her life in France, and was the wife of a French King. She spoke French with an Italian accent, as did her countryman, Mazarin. It has been proposed to Ristori to negotiate with Dumas to write for her a drama, in which Catherine should be the principal character, and in which historical propriety would not only excuse, but require, the license of a foreign delivery. This play, according to the plan, she would perform once a week, upon the stage of the Comedie Française. By adopting a similar course, Madame Celeste, in spite of her strong French accent, has played upon the English and American stage for the last twenty years. She was, at first, a *danseuse*; she then adopted pantomime; then, conscious of dramatic talent, she undertook picturesque, dumb boys, who were either born mute or had suffered extraction of the tongue by pirates; still later, she made her broken English redound to her own advantage, by multitudinous illustrations of French widows, Greek chieftains, and interesting bandits.

Rachel made her farewell courtesy on Monday night. The prices had been trebled, and the house was far from full. She left Paris yesterday, and in a fortnight embarks for America. I continue to be skeptical in my views of the pecuniary success and the literary triumphs which attend her.

Paul Meurice's "Paris" has been produced, the theatre having been closed a week for rehearsal—a circumstance altogether unprecedented. The success was commensurate with the pains and expense bestowed upon the play. The author, who is a Republican of the Victor Hugo school, was so distressed at the addition of a final tableau by the manager, representing "Paris in 1855 receiving the Nations"—added, of course, to flatter the present Government—that he refused to have his name announced at the conclusion of the performance. The art of scenic illusion, which has made astonishing progress of late years in France, can go no further than in this drama. The gem of the 27 set tableaux is that in which Catherine de Medicis, at her balcony, after the massacre of the Huguenots, sees the air filled with the phantoms of her victims.

The Hippodrome has engaged the Aztec children, who were exhibited in America some years ago. Their leisure time is devoted to making visits at the houses of the rich, the tariff of price being $60 an hour in the day, and $200 for the whole evening!

Last Monday, the score of Verdi's "Vespers" was published simultaneously in Paris, London, Brussels, Vienna, Milan, and Madrid.

Alex. Dumas, Jr., acknowledges having received 57,000 francs from his play of the "Demi-Monde." Its vogue is not yet half exhausted.

Dick Tinto.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You remark that you cannot help believing that it was the *impetuosity of benevolence* which produced the state of society which offends the American eye at Kingston and elsewhere in Jamaica, and the Windward Islands. Excuse the freedom and the positiveness with which I now remark, that it was the "impetuosity" of *party spirit and injustice.* I do not deny that there was benevolence in the motives of a great many who impelled the movement. But the principles which I have just mentioned had vastly more to do with it. This was proved not only by the absence of all effort or concern on the part of the English Government and people that abolition once effected should have successful results, but by their acting throughout the experiment as if it was their object that it should fail, just to injure the planter.

I am not here expressing my opinion on the question whether abolition was expedient at the time at which it took place. Judging from your remarks, I am rather more anti-slavery than yourself, with reference to that point. It would seem, however, that the policy of England, in that regard, has received no *confirmation* from the course of a compensating Providence, towards her or any other party concerned in the matter. If there is a single indication of such, I should like to hear of it. On the other hand, any one who will but use his senses, may observe *retribution* in abundance. Not to speak of the ruin of her colonies, the very political parties that accomplished it are now ruining England herself nearer home. And the people of England, who, with unfeeling and criminal recklessness, turned a deaf ear to the long-suffering complaints of the colonists, respecting the incompetency and unfaithfulness of the officers entrusted with the administration of colonial affairs, these very people are now crying to heaven for suitable men to govern England herself in the day of her greatest trial, and their prayer is mocked. Such is the certain law of retribution! That England and her haughty, selfish, evil-judging people may receive no greater measure of such retribution than they richly deserve, is all they can expect from the many good wishes for his neighbors, cherished by

A West Indian.

Edgar's Yacht Fleet at New-London—Presentation to Dr. Burwell.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Pequot House, New-London, Tuesday, Aug. 7, '55.

To the ordinary attractions of this agreeable watering-place, special interest was imparted by a visit, last evening, of Commodore Edgar's Yacht Fleet from New-York. The arrival was announced while we were at the tea-table, by a gun from the *Haze*, on board of which vessel we found M. H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, and their sons. The *Haze* was preceded by the *Julia*, Mr. Waterbury's beautiful sloop yacht. In the evening Mr. Grinnell gratified the guests of the Pequot with a brilliant display of fire-works.

During the night the *Widgeon*, Com. Edgar, and several other yachts, passed on to New-London. At 12 o'clock to-day they all got under way for Newport. These beautifully modeled vessels, with their snow-white canvas, are, in truth, all that the ancients enjoyed poetically.

The visitors here have been doubly fortunate in having Dr. Burwell, of Buffalo, among them; first, in the society of himself and family, and for those who were ill, most gratefully, in the Doctor's cheerful and unremitting professional attentions. Like Dr. Mutter at Sharon, though ready at every call, Dr. Burwell refused nothing but a fee. Gentlemen who profited in their families by his services, procured from Tiffany, Ellis & Co., New-York, a very beautiful cane, which Mr. Vinton, of Providence, presented to the Doctor, after breakfast this morning, with a letter, to which the Doctor replied. Those who know Dr. Burwell's worth, professionally and socially, will share in our admiration of both. I subjoin a copy of the correspondence:

Pequot House, New-London, Ct., Aug. 3, 1855.

B. Burwell, Esq., M. D.:

Dear Sir: We beg your acceptance of the accompanying cane, as a token, not only of our appreciation of your friendly professional services, of which we have been the recipients, but as, also, indicative of the gratification we have experienced in our personal acquaintance with you.

We remain, dear Sir, very truly, your friends,

D. D. Vinton, Prov., R. I.	J. F. Chapin, Prov., R. I.
A. H. Almy, Norwich, Ct.	G. Walker, Springfield, Mass.
T. Weed, Albany, N. Y.	A. D. Chapin, Springfield, do.
J. H. Adams, Norwich, Ct.	Wm. H. Law, Norwich, Ct.
W. S. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	Wm. Post, New-York.
F. W. Low, Supt. Pequot H.	

Gentlemen: Your very kind note, and the beautiful cane accompanying it, are received with much gratitude. The friendly expressions of the one, not less than the elegance of the other, will be ever prized among my most cherished recollections. It is to your kindness, gentlemen, rather than to "my friendly professional services," that I am indebted for this expression of your approbation. We came together strangers—may I not add, we part friends, to meet again in life, as I hope, in social intercourse, and [illegible] to [illegible]. I [illegible] each of you, [illegible] always included,) my most grateful acknowledgments, and the assurance that I remain, ever,

Very truly your friend, B. Burwell.

Results of the Indian Council at Detroit.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Detroit, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855.

We have already announced the progress of the Indian Council at Detroit, up to July 27. The resistance of interested parties to the policy of the Commissioner and Agent increased to the end. They exerted all their influence to have provisions made for their claims against the Indians, but failed. The Commissioner and Agent, Messrs. Manypenny and Gilbert, firmly refused. These gentlemen acquitted themselves with great fidelity to the interests of the Indians, and the honor of the Government, and concluded a definite treaty on the 2d of August, in which all the points heretofore announced are secured.

1. The Chippewas and Ottowas in the western part of the Peninsula of Michigan will have three locations: The first in Mecosta County, where ten bands will meet, of which six are Christian Indians, and four pagan. These Christian bands have been connected with the Methodist Missions. At the second location, in the Grand River Country, bands will assemble which have been in connection with Roman Catholic Missions; also, at the third location in the vicinity of Grand Traverse.

2. The Indians in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie were allowed to select three locations: one below the Sault, where the Indians are chiefly Roman Catholic; one at Iroquois Point, where the Methodist Episcopal Church has a new mission; and one at Naomecon, some twelve miles above Iroquois Point. The Indians at Naomecon are in sympathy with the Methodist Mission at Iroquois Point, and it is hoped and believed that these will finally conclude to settle around the Mission, which is admitted to be the very best location.

3. Each head of a family is to have 80 acres of land, and every single adult 40, not transferable for five years; and at the end of five years a government patent is to issue to each one. In addition to these lands they will receive under the direction of the Government, effective pecuniary aid, and particularly $8,000 annually for schools.

4. The Saganaw Indians have two locations, viz.: Six townships in Isabella County, adjoining the location of the Chippewas in Mecosta County; and two townships on the Bay of Saganaw. It is thought that 1,500 will assemble in Isabella County, and perhaps the whole of the Saganaws. These Indians have been instructed in the Christian religion, chiefly by the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They will also receive money to aid them in this their effort to become citizens; particularly handsome annuities to sustain their schools, and to supply farming utensils. The Government also engages to build for them a saw and grist mill on Chippewa River.

5. The Pottawatomies, it is believed, will be provided for, although they could not properly be included in the present treaty.

Should the Senate ratify the treaty, of which, we presume, there is no doubt, the Indians will immediately receive their lands in severalty, and proceed to occupy them. The missions will be transferred with the bands, and the work of introducing these Indians into the Christian civilization, we trust, will advance rapidly, and these remnants be saved.

[illegible]

A Painful Scene.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following sketch of an incident that fell under his notice:

As painful a scene met my view in the cars from Philadelphia to New-York, as I had ever seen in my journeys. *A lady* and her husband came into the cars at the *former* place, and were seated near us—very respectable in appearance, and the lady, in particular, uncommonly interesting. After a little while I noticed a strange look in the gentleman, which seemed to indicate he was not in *favor* of the Maine Liquor Law. At every place the cars stopped he evidently replenished the vacuum in his throat by a new drink, until he could not sit without help in his seat. He then rose hastily and went and opened the car door, and seated himself in it, with his feet hanging outside. His wife was much distressed, and tried to prevail upon him to come in, and he gave her a push which almost sent her to the floor. Two gentlemen, with the aid of the conductor, he was helped in and placed in a reclining position on one of the seats beneath a window. He soon apparently fell asleep—and it was enough to break one's heart to see the attentions that that devoted wife lavished upon her senseless husband. She covered him up with her shawl, to keep the dust from making him uncomfortable; if his hands fell in an unpleasant position, she gently replaced them, and perhaps bedewed them with a tear. Before arriving in New-York she seemed anxious to have him wake, and asked one of the gents to "please wake him, as it was a strange city, and she did not know what to do." Two or three [illegible] him a little, and she [illegible] to him with a sweet smile, and says: "We have got almost to New-York, and I am glad, *you are so tired*;" and he *struck her in the face.* She had the sympathy of all in the car, I know, for there was many a moist eye among the ladies, and many a bitter look on manhood's cheek. Arrived in New-York, he would not leave the cars till he was ordered by the conductor; and her attentions in crossing the ferry were as assiduous as ever, and met with pushes and blows from her brutal husband. The last I saw of her she was in the station-house on the New-York side, begging him to go and look to their baggage, and he answered her she was a fool—to mind her own business, &c. My traveling companion remarked, "That is woman's love, and when he *speaks kindly to her again, she will forget it all.*"

An Ex-Celebrity.

A New-York correspondent of the Portland *State of Maine*, thus sketches a character whom he met in Broadway:

Then came a huge man, more than six feet tall, with very broad, high and square shoulders, very noticeable if only for this peculiarity. Above the shoulders, as might be supposed was a head, but the head was covered with a reddish, grizzly hair, which is not so supposable. Take him for all in all, one might imagine he was an ogre of our school-boy imaginations. And the lady who trotted along by his side as he strode down the street, not coming up to his shoulders, was evidently a forlorn damsel whom he was hurrying into hopeless captivity. In truth, she was taken in his toils and is his wife. But the man, this Colossus of sidewalks, who you think is laughing, but may be frowning, with a deep set but sharp eye, with the dubious nose and sandy complexion; this man who is well dressed, and as much of a gentleman as a giant can be, who evidently don't like mosquitoes—for he bought a patent netting one day—and has no especial regard for hot weather, this individual whom you would imagine was the master of a "dungeon keep," but who you would prefer should keep in the dungeon—wouldn't you like to know who he is? Well, if you won't bother, but give a fellow a chance, I will tell you.

When Louis Philippe fled so disgracefully from France, there was a mighty man in Paris called the Prefect of Police. He was unceremoniously banished by the provisional Government, lived a while in England, then came to this country, where he supported himself partially, if not entirely, as agent for a French manufacturer of champagne. Louis Napoleon would let him go back probably, but he don't want to. This is the man, and his name is Caussidiere.

A Stubborn Jury.—The Portland *Transcript* tells a good story of Col. M——, living in Washington County, Me., who had a great antipathy for serving as a juror. When thus serving he had a very great anxiety that his opinion should be largely consulted in making up a verdict. Some years ago, while upon a case, after many hours' trial, to agree, but failing, he marshaled the delinquent jury from the room to their seats in the Court, where the [illegible] awaited the [illegible]. "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" [illegible] clerk.

Col. M—— arose, turned a withering glance upon his brother jurors, and exclaimed, "[illegible] the Court, we have not [illegible] the best a man could do, but here are eleven of the most contrary devils I ever had any dealings with."

AUG 1855

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

Full Details of the Election Riots at Louisville.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

From the Louisville Daily Courier, (Anti-Know-Nothing,) Wednesday, Aug. 8.

We were prevented yesterday morning from detailing the facts connected with the proceedings of Monday, by reason of the threats against our property and employés made by the Know-Nothing rioters. These acts of intimidation were of such a nature that, knowing the desperate character of those who composed the wicked mob, we did not feel it just to place the lives of our workmen in imminent jeopardy by exposure to unprovoked assaults. No serious demonstration, however, was made, although at different intervals during the night, gangs of the rowdies passed up and down in front of our office, and, with guns, clubs and brick-bats, reconnoitering the premises preparatory to an attack, should that have been deemed proper by the ring-leaders. We waited, however, in vain for the assailants until day-light.

Yesterday we used every exertion to ascertain the entire and exact truth with reference to the inception and conduct of the murderous riot, and we feel satisfied that we are now enabled to state facts as they occurred.

At none of the places of voting, save the Sixth Ward, was there any unusual degree of disorder. In fact there was but little opportunity for fighting, as the polls in every Ward had been taken possession of by Know-Nothings, and, though with the exception of the Sixth, they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of suffrage, they did that which was worse. Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those voting who were not recognized as Know Nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors were provided for by Marshall men. In this way unusual facilities were extended the members of the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know-Nothing officers of the election.

In the Sixth Ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and then beaten for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants them. About the Court-House there was stationed during the day a gang of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of ruffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Green streets, about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated. The foreigners were worsted, and several of them taking refuge in a house had to escape the rear way with broken heads and bruised bodies. This partially subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was likewise shot while driving along in his buggy. Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed and marching toward the scene of these reputed outrages. Going up Shelby-street this body of men and boys became wild with excitement, and when they reached Green-street were panting for blood. Here it was, that while the preliminaries of battle were being arranged the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this fight Officer Williams was peppered with small shot; Joe Selvage received ten shots; Frank Stout was shot slightly in the arm and side; William Richardson received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Yard. Morris was slightly injured, and William Atkinson received several bad wounds. In the same melee Mr. Eber was wounded by a ball that crushed the bones in one of his legs, rendering amputation necessary for the safety of his life. Having dispersed the Germans, the mob immediately went to work demolishing the corner coffee-house, kept by Chris. Meier. The windows and doors were broken in, the counters and shelving demolished, the furniture smashed up, and the inmates forced to flee. In a short time this army of vandals, receiving constant armed accessions from all quarters of the city, as the news was spread, took up its march, stopping next at Conrad Kitzler's, corner of Walnut and Shelby, who was sitting in his house quietly enjoying his pipe and beer. His neighborhood had not previously been the scene of any disorder, and he had particularly abstained from going upon the street during the day. No attention, however, was paid to Mr. Kitzler's good behavior. The property for which he had laboriously worked was utterly demolished, his furniture cut in pieces, and the lives of himself and family threatened.

At this point a fight occurred in the street, in which a German, residing on Shelby and Madison streets, was killed, and several injured. E. M. Stockamp, a German baker on Walnut street, received several cuts in the head. Having finished the work of destruction at poor Kitzler's, the mad mob pushed further out Shelby-street, and had nearly reached the Catholic Church, which they proposed sacking and burning, when Mayor Barbee appeared in the crowd. His efforts at pacification were for some time fruitless, but at last he gained the multitude's attention, went and examined the church, reported "no powder found," and then having assured them that they had won the election, ordered them, under the command of Capt. Rousseau, to return to their respective Wards. With much trouble Capt. R. marshaled the large force and countermarched to the Lafayette Engine-house, the rioters, as they returned, knocking down signs and breaking windows.

Peace had been but partially restored in that section, when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by fifty men, armed with muskets and bayonets, came up street at a furious rate. This party, under the leadership of Capt. C. D. Stone, proceeded up Main-street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity, the following property was destroyed, viz:

Armbruster's large brewery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned. Loss over $6,000. Mr. A. was out of the city at the time. The pretext for destroying his property is, that some person had shot from one of his brewery windows at a crowd who were pursuing a German.

Adolph Peter's brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessful.

Charles Heybach's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast.

The confectionary of Daniel Smook was attacked and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery.

Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured.

In the attack on the brewery, Saddler, the cart-driver, was badly wounded, and his wife being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends for fear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned, and the windows in Charles Drout's barber-shop broken. These houses belong to Mr. Raymond, who lives in the country.

The grocery store of Frederick Burghold was completely gutted of its contents, his damages being fully $1,000. Adjoining, the shoe-store of Joseph Bock was similarly treated. These houses are the property of Jacob Steeler.

While the mob was at its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction, the most painful sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little mementoes of home that were brought from the father land; men were cowering before the mad multitude and hiding themselves wherever opportunity afforded, while most painful of all sights the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobites. Visiting yesterday the scene of these outrages we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought. The houses devastated, furniture broken and burned and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound lest it might be the signal of another attack. Whatever may have been the provocation of any one man in any one house there can be no excuse, no palliation for the indiscriminate burning and plundering of houses in no wise connected with the property of the said-to-be aggressing parties.

About 12 o'clock at night a frame grocery on the corner of Madison and Shelby streets was burned.

On Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment belonging to Thos. Gerrety, was set on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Gerrety was sick in bed at the time and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small—some $800—leaves him and his family destitute.

On Main-street, a little further above on the opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edward Prim was burned to the ground. Loss about $800.

During the terrible Monday afternoon a German named John Vogt, residing on Clay-street near Madison, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast and her young child injured. A German named Keiser living on Marshall street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman was chased by a large party and shot Monday evening near Ousley, Kinnaird & Co.'s pork house. He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that Chas. Genet was his murderer.

George Edgerton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in the fight on the corner of Shelby and Marshall, and Hein, a German rope-maker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrences in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered. A great many whose names we could not ascertain were more or less injured.

In the Fifth Ward, between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday, a dastardly attack was made on Henry M. Smith, a worthy gentleman, who has resided in that ward and whose residence is next to the engine-house where the polls were held. For no offence whatever he was grossly insulted by those who wished to create a difficulty, and, without resenting it, he was pursued in his own ward; and had it not been for the efficient exertions of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Bacon he would doubtless have been murdered, despite the fact that his fainting wife threw herself with her children between him and his assailants.

Late in the afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, an Irishman was peaceably walking along the pavement in front of the Court-House, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by. He attempted to escape, but was pursued by some thirty men who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with the end loaded with lead. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pitchfork into his person. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pitchfork on his shoulder, blood running from its prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were permitted to go along undisturbed in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city, as stated yesterday, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets. About five o'clock, a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the Eighth Ward, about the same time. William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung, but not dying he was taken to jail where he expired during the night.

About 8 o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, were surrounded by a very large, excited and well armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons, were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped, with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two were consumed in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house, occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building occupied as a boarding-house by Chas. Ryan, was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick house occupied by McKinney, a German cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick house in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McGinty and Mrs Dowd. The next house was occupied by Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Hanery and Mrs. McGrath. Further up the street two brick stores, one used by Jno. McDonald, grocer, were nearly demolished. On Eleventh-street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Dennis Higgins, James Welch and Mrs. Monohan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn, brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Q. had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten and then burned last night. On the opposite side of Main, two houses, occupied by Jno. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer, were burned.

The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous in themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at a door he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others shot to pieces returned to the burning houses, preferring rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaping in woman's clothes, was detected and shot. Another, who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning upon the arm of his wife, was torn away, and deliberately shot. To escape from within to the street without being killed, was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

But we have neither the time nor the heart now to comment as we wish and intended to do, on the terrible occurrences of Monday, of the deep and damning disgrace they have inflicted upon our city, and of the severe blow they have given to her progress and prosperity.

Capt. Thomas, a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Madison, desires us to state that before any difficulty had commenced, he was passing down Market-street and saw ahead of him three decent, genteel appearing Irishmen, who turned off at Tenth-street. Reaching Main he observed a man rush out and knock one of the Irishmen down, while the others were chased across the street into a house, and then the firing commenced from windows. This, Capt. Thomas says, was the commencement of the whole trouble, growing out of an unprovoked assault upon an Irishman who was quietly passing along the street.

THE CITY QUIET.—We are glad to be able to announce that quiet reigned supreme throughout the city last night. Mob law, we hope, is done forever in Louisville.

THE EFFECT.—Yesterday most of the business houses in the First Ward were closed, the populace being in constant fear of another outbreak. Over one hundred German families quitted the city, many with their furniture and goods. Others had the remnants of their damaged household possessions taken to auction stores for sale. The effect of the terrible riots of Monday on the prosperity of Louisville, will be perceptible for many, many years.

The Other Side—Statements of the Know-Nothing Organs.

From the Louisville Journal, (Know-Nothing,) Aug. 8.

THE RIOTS ON MONDAY.—We have taken pains to ascertain the correct version of the origin of the riots on Monday. We have conversed with a number of persons who were witnesses of the beginning of the affrays in both the First and Eighth Wards. We have been well assured that those scenes of violence were altogether disconnected with the election, and that all this bloodshed and destruction of life and property were occasioned in every instance by unprovoked and murderous assaults of foreigners upon native-born citizens. In every instance where death has occurred, or blood has been spilt, Americans were first fired and cut, stabbed, or beaten by foreigners.

There is very strong ground for belief that these attacks were not occasioned by anything that happened on Monday, but that all the arrangements were made for them several days before hand—that they were premeditated and preconcerted. From several sources we have been informed that the Catholic Irish in the neighborhood of Quinn's houses, on Main-street, had arranged for and contemplated an attack upon the American procession on Saturday night and were induced to defer the execution of their murderous designs only by their fears excited by the immense and unexpected and character of those who composed the procession. Two of the Irish women living in that neighborhood have admitted that they were cognizant of this design. A gentleman informs us that on Monday he was warned by a German friend, a gunsmith, not to approach the portion of Main-street between Tenth and Twelfth streets, during the day, as he had within the previous ten days cleaned and put in order quite two hundred guns for the Irishmen living in that neighborhood. We have been told there were several Irishmen engaged in the riot who did not belong to the city, but had been summoned here for the especial purpose of aiding their countrymen in the outrages contemplated by them on Saturday night and actually perpetrated on Monday afternoon. It has also been ascertained beyond any doubt that there was a large quantity of arms and ammunition contained in the houses of Quinn which were destroyed. We have also been informed that threats had been made by Catholic Germans in the First Ward that they would kill any German who should dare to vote the American ticket on Monday; and we learn from the statement of one of the men who were wounded upon Shelby-street, that this threat, in one instance at least, was actually carried into effect on Monday afternoon. We also know that in consequence of these threats and of information that those who had uttered them were assembled together fully armed and bent upon the execution of their bloody purpose, a number of respectable, orderly Germans who voted the American ticket were actually afraid to go to their homes and did not go there until yesterday. For more than a week past we have received intimations from different sources that there was in the First Ward an organized force of Sag Nichts, and that every effort was intended to be made by the leaders of the American party to induce the foreigners in this city to effect by force what they might not be able to do by peaceably and quietly depositing their votes. For weeks before the day of election, most outrageous, inflammatory, and incendiary appeals had been made to them in the speeches of their party demagogues and through their party press. They had been induced to believe, what is not true, that the American party sought to take away or interfere with some of their vested rights. They were thus wrought upon and their most violent and basest passions inflamed almost to madness, until murder and crime were the consequences. Even if it were not true, that (as many believe and not unreasonably) these foreigners were instigated to and abetted in these acts of violence by others who are not now known, but who ought to have had more sense and patriotism, still enough has been said and done by the leaders and demagogues of the Sag Nichts party to attach to them a great part of the blame for these lamentable and disgraceful riots. We hope the investigations of the Coroner may bring to light all the facts and the causes and the antecedents of these occurrences in order that the terrible responsibility of having incited these acts of violence may rest where it properly belongs, and that public condemnation may fall upon the heads of the really guilty.

It is certainly true that the election was passing off without more violence or disturbance than almost invariably attended the elections in which the old political parties were contestants. The election had proceeded thus quietly until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the First Ward, and until nearly 6 o'clock in the Eighth Ward. The voting had slackened. There was at that time no difficulty for any one to gain admission to the polls. The foreigners who commenced the firing from the windows and behind gateways and fences were fully armed and acted in concert, while the Americans were unprepared and unsuspicious of any attack. They were unarmed and were obliged to go to their homes to arm themselves from this indiscriminate slaughter. There is, indeed, not a shadow of doubt that there would not have been any blood shed *or murders, or house burnings, or riots*, if it had not been for the wholesale and unprovoked *killing and wounding of unoffending native-born* American citizens by the bloody-minded foreigners who commenced this hellish work.

Since writing the above, we have received the following names: B. J. Figg, Mr. Higdon, H. Wood, R. H. Snyder, and Toney, a German, as the names of respectable citizens who are ready to prove that, in the scenes of violence which happened in the First Ward on Monday, foreigners alone were the aggressors.

Further Particulars of the Riots.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 8.

We stated yesterday the particulars of the brutal attack by a party of Irishmen upon Mr. George Burge, an American born citizen, on Jackson-street, between Jefferson and Green streets, and also the firing by Germans upon American citizens from the windows of the brewery on Jefferson-street, and various houses on Clay and Madison and Shelby streets.

After this firing from behind windows and walls, the Germans, armed with guns and rifles, began to assemble in large numbers at the intersection of Campbell and Green streets. While thus assembled they attacked a wagon coming down Green-street containing four Americans. At this period Thos. Selvage and Ed. Williams, policemen, accompanied by George Latta, Chas. Jones, and a few others, all Americans, went from the corner of Green and Shelby toward the crowd of Germans for the purpose of commanding the peace. As they approached, some 12 or 13 guns and pistols were fired at them by the Germans. Selvage was wounded in the face and breast, Williams in the back and legs, Latta had a leg crushed by the shot, and Jones was wounded in the legs.

About the same time Mr. Wm. Richardson, a teacher in one of the public schools, was passing on Shelby-street, and found a party of Catholic Germans dragging out a German from a house, the door of which they had broken open, and beating him cruelly for having voted the American ticket. Mr. R. and the persons with him attempted to interfere and were fired upon and severely wounded. Mr. R. then procured a hack and placed the wounded men in it. While proceeding in the hack to the surgeon's, in passing the corner of Madison and Jackson streets, the hack was attacked by a number of Irishmen from Irish-row on Jackson-street. A number of shots were fired, the driver and a boy sitting beside him were wounded, and the wounded men in the hack were shot in several places. The Irish followed the hack, firing at it, for a whole square.

Soon after this the crowd of incensed and infuriated Americans went to look after the aggressors, and the riot ensued in which the brewery was burned, several houses mobbed, and a number of persons, Americans and Germans, were wounded.

About 6½ o'clock, on Preston street, near Main, John Sutherland, an American, was shot at from across the street and wounded in the head. The Irishman who fired at him was subsequently pursued and severely beaten.

The disturbances in the Eighth Ward occurred very nearly in the manner stated in the *Journal* of yesterday morning.

Mr Rhodes and Mr. Dougherty, Americans, were just leaving an acquaintance on Main street, near Eleventh. They were fired at from the windows of Quinn's house; both fell; one of the Irishmen ran out of the grocery in Quinn's house, kept by a Catholic Irishman named Kennedy, and shot Rhodes, who was lying upon the opposite pavement. An American named Wilson, coming up Main street in a buggy, was fired at by Irishmen in the same neighborhood. Two other Americans, in a wagon, were also shot at by the same party. This was the beginning of the riot there. Young Graham and Hobson, Americans, were killed soon afterwards.

We have the names of over thirty witnesses, by whom it can be proven, that in every act of violence, which tended to produce these riots, foreigners were the aggressors, and peaceable, unarmed Americans were the first victims.

The result as far as we can learn is, that fourteen men have been killed, six of whom were Americans. Three others are expected to die. We have not been able to ascertain how many have been wounded; we have heard of about thirty more or less wounded.

As we stated yesterday, there were several fist-fights at the different polls on Monday morning. Immediately after dinner matters assumed a more violent aspect. The first serious difficulty occurred in the upper part of the city. A couple of gentlemen were riding along in a carriage, when they were fired at from a house by Germans or Irish, and one of them wounded. The firing was repeated. Ed. Williams, a watchman in the Second Ward, Joseph Selvage and John Latta, Americans, went there. Latta had his leg shattered by a musket-ball, Selvage received several buck-shots about his body, and Williams was slightly injured.

The report reached the lower part of the city that six Americans had been shot and were lying in Dr. Pyles' office. This caused the assembling of a large crowd, which proceeded up town. The first attack made by the crowd was on a German named John Vogt, in a house from which shots had been fired upon Americans, on the corner of Clay and Madison. He was shot, stabbed and beaten. Another German, named Jacob, who was sitting on a staircase, was dragged out, stabbed and beaten. His recovery is doubtful. Everything in the lower part of the house was broken to pieces.

The crowd proceeded to the corner of Madison and Shelby streets, where the firing from the houses had taken place, and they riddled two groceries. A German ropemaker named Hein, who was walking along the street, was beset by the crowd and terribly beaten.

The crowd then ransacked a German beer-house, corner of Walnut and Shelby streets, kept by C. Kissler, and two houses occupied by Germans on the corner of Shelby and Marshall streets. A German named John Feller was stabbed seven times, but not dangerously injured.

The next scene of the riot was on Jefferson-street, near Beargrass creek. Here a party of gentlemen coming into the city was fired upon by foreigners from the houses, and some of them seriously wounded. Armbruster's brewery, and several houses from which the shots were fired were attacked, and the contents demolished. The brewery was afterwards fired and burned down, with several other houses. A number of window-panes in other houses were broken. Several Germans were very badly beaten, and an Irishman named Patrick Murphy was shot; he died this morning. On Preston-street, below Main-street, John Sutherland, an American, was shot but not dangerously injured, and an Irishman was shot and beaten.

All the German houses attacked were those from which shots had been fired by the occupants.

While this was going on in the upper part of the city, several persons were fired upon in the lower part of Main street. About 5 o'clock two Americans were shot from an Irish house while going along on Chapel-street. This at once brought the excitement to the highest pitch. The Irish row on Main street, above Eleventh, was attacked and fired, and several persons were killed, and some burned. A large number were wounded. The Irishman who shot Graham while he was taking care of Rhoades, an American who had been shot, was hung, but cut down before he died. At least thirty shots were fired from houses on Chapel-street. It is impossible to ascertain all that were wounded. Malvin H. Scott, American, has his arm badly shattered by a ball.

Seven or eight houses on the north side of Main-street, above Eleventh, and two on the south side, were burned. A man named Richard Blackburn, who had hold of the pipe of the American Eagle Company, was shot about 3 o'clock this morning. The houses were nearly all owned by Francis Quinn, who was killed.

Later at night, one of the groceries ransacked on Madison-street, was burned down, and also two Irish cooper-shops on Main-street. There were several German cooper-shops in the same vicinity, but none of them were burned. We are credibly informed that the mob had nothing to do with this fire.

There were some warlike demonstrations this morning on Fifth-street, near Main, but better counsel prevailed, and the crowd finally dispersed.

We have given the above hastily and obtained the particulars from sources which we consider most reliable.

The Coroner has held inquests on the following bodies:

William Graham, an American and foundry man, was killed on Chapel street by being shot in the stomach on Monday evening, and died immediately. The shooting was done by an Irishman, who was shot and hung, but before life was extinct cut down. He died a few hours afterwards. He was buried, but the Coroner will have his body taken up.

Theodore Rhoads, an American, aged 30, residing on Main-street, below Eleventh, was shot and stabbed in the street in the Eighth Ward. He leaves a family.

John Hudson, an American, residing on Green-street, near Preston, was shot in the back of the head in the Eighth Ward.

Powell Rothhaupt, a German wagonmaker, stabbed at Schardein's precinct. Died in about eight hours afterwards. Leaves a family.

Joseph Allison, an Irish Protestant, was shot on the corner of Market and Chapel streets. He and his wife had secreted themselves under a bed, but were dragged out.

The body of Francis Quinn, an Irishman, is deposited in the Court-House. The Coroner has not yet held an inquest on it. He was shot in the groin.

The bodies of a man and a woman burned, both Irish and residents on Main street, above Eleventh, are also deposited in the Court House.

There is one man dead in the Hospital and two are not expected to recover.

There is also an Irishman dead in the jail.

A German named Jacob, corner of Madison and Shelby, is not expected to recover.

The Coroner was summoned at noon to hold an inquest on the body of an Irishman named Patrick Murphy near the brewery that was burned.

Events of this Forenoon.

At an early hour, a large crowd of people, anxious and excited, filled the grounds around the two Court Houses, corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, and about the jail, eager to witness the events of the judicial investigations to take place, see the Irish prisoners charged with shooting the Americans in the First Ward—from the windows of houses some quarter of a mile from the place of voting—and with shooting and killing Americans from the windows of houses in the Eighth Ward, some two squares from the polls.

The City Judge thought proper not to enter upon the investigation of the cases, but allowed permits to be given to the wounded for the Hospital, and took other proper steps with the accused, so as to secure a fair and dispassionate trial, after proper time allowed to collect the testimony.

The Mayor, whose exertions for peace have been energetic and unremitted, caused a Committee, consisting of a large number of orderly and quiet citizens, to be formed to circulate among the people, to calm excitement, and induce them to return to their homes and to their business. The efforts of these gentlemen were prompt and not without success. They prepared the minds of the crowd to give an attentive hearing to an affecting, able and eloquent appeal made by Hon. W. F. Bullock, which, from the stand in the Court-House yard, was followed by a few feeling, soothing, and kind remarks from Gen. Pilcher, who was loudly called for. Gen. P. moved, upon many seconding voices, that the people there assembled should one and all retire to their respective homes and business pursuits; which motion was put and carried by acclamation; and all seemed order and quiet in that part of the city at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The First Blood Shed.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Anti-Americans may assert and protest and swear as strongly as they will, that the fearful riots of Monday were begun by the Americans, but in disproof of this, the broad, palpable, undeniable and undenied fact stands out, that the first bloodshed, the first killing, the first murdering, both in the upper and in the lower parts of the city were the work of the foreign born population. The foreigners may have imagined that they did not have fair play at the polls, but they were the first to resort to assassination. They may have falsely imagined that an attack upon themselves was contemplated, but they were the first to resort to assassination. They may have erroneously supposed that they were rendering an important service to God and mankind, but they were the first to resort to assassination. And when foreign-born citizens, with not the shadow of a justification, assassinate American citizens in our streets, what can be expected but that the aroused spirit of our countrymen will rage and thirst for revenge?

Even by the admission of one of the Anti-American organs of yesterday, the Irish in the lower part of the city on Monday evening, with no other provocation than the knocking down of an Irishman in the street, opened a general fire from the windows of their houses, discharging volley after volley among the American citizens. And who will say that so common a thing as a blow given by an individual in the street afforded a pretext for a general discharge of Irish musketry from concealed places upon American throngs? Can it be thought strange if some of our countrymen, enraged by the spilling of the blood of their kindred under such circumstances of atrocity, took quick vengeance into their own hands and carried it to a lamentable extent?

The disparity between the number of foreign-born and native-born citizens killed is but small, and the Coroner can bear witness, and many hundreds of others can bear witness, that the first persons killed in both extremities of the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably a large number of the Americans, infuriated by the massacre of their friends, have evinced a disposition to go much too far in the work of retaliation—and therein they are guilty; but this shall not deter us from the assertion and reiteration of the great fact that American bosoms were stained with blood before American hands were.

The Voting at the Polls.

From the Journal, Aug. 8.

We all know that it was considered very doubtful on Monday morning whether the whole vote of the city could be polled within the thirteen hours of the election. The native-born American citizens thought and felt, that if any portion of the people legally entitled to vote should have to stand back and lose their suffrages for want of time, *the foreign born citizens should stand back rather than themselves.* They thought and felt that this ought to be perfectly manifest even to the minds of the foreigners. Unquestionably they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls *in order to be the first if possible*, and in this they were right. They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, to the polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain there till the following morning. They had a right to go at what time they pleased and in what numbers they could. They had a right even to toss their friends over the heads of the crowd to the polls, as we are told they did in some few instances, though this was no doubt a violation of courtesy. They had a right to vote as fast as they could, provided they used no violence in pulling or thrusting back their opponents from the polls, and we have not heard it alleged that they did this in a solitary instance.

The American party voted on Monday with unparalleled rapidity. They evinced no disposition to consume time unnecessarily at the polls, so as to exclude those who might wish to come after them. Votes were recorded with a speed that would have exhausted the whole voting strength of the largest Ward in the city before the hour for the closing of the polls. All the foreign-born citizens, *though some of them may have failed to obtain immediate access to the polls*, would have had an opportunity to cast their vote before night. Before the hour of noon we heard loud proclamation made from the doors of the voting-places to the supporters of the Anti-American ticket that the way was open for them. They were invited to come up. And the whole vote would easily have been cast, but for the terrific excitement created at a distance from the polls by the shooting upon American citizens by misguided foreigners from their lurking-places.

The Catholic Bishop—Card from Bishop Spalding.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the Louisville *Journal* of this morning I find the following passage: "We are not now prepared to say that they (assaults committed by foreigners) * * * were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks."

If—as some have understood it—this passage was meant to refer to the Catholic Bishop and Priests of this city, I beg respectfully, but most distinctly and earnestly, to deny the truth of the injurious insinuation conveyed by its language. I have myself been, until the last day or two, confined to my room for two weeks by illness, and I have the most positive information that none of the Catholic clergy of this city have had any agency, direct or indirect, in bringing about the *recent lamentable outrages, which no one deplores more* than we do. Our voice has been uniformly for peace. We have not even in any way interfered in the late election, being overwhelmed with laborious duties in a different sphere altogether. I venture, also, to appeal to the sense of justice and fairness manifested for so many years by the editor of the *Journal*, and to ask him to correct this impression, so injurious to us, if such was the meaning of the passage—which I would be loath to believe.

To all whom the influence of my voice can in any way reach, I beg to say that I entreat them, in the name of Jesus Christ, the God of Peace, to abstain from all violence, to remain quietly at home or attending to their *business, to keep away from all excited assemblies*, and if they think they have been injured to return good for evil, and to pray for those who have wronged them. I appeal to them and to the world whether this has not been always the tenor of my instructions to them, both public and private, and also that of all the Catholic clergy.

I have too high an opinion of my fellow-citizens of every class to believe for a moment that the threats which have been made by some will be carried out. I entreat all to pause and reflect, to commit no violence which they would regret in their cooler moments, to believe no idle rumors, and to cultivate that peace and love which are the characteristics of the religion of Christ. We are to remain on earth but a few years; let us not add to the necessary ills of life these more awful ones of civil feuds and bloody strife.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1855. M. J. SPALDING.

The Cathedral.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, have in person carefully examined the Cathedral, and do assure the community that there are neither men nor arms concealed therein, and further, that the keys of the said Cathedral, on Fifth street, are in the hands of the city authorities.

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

T. W. RILEY,
J. A. GILLISS, } Councilmen.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

I, John Barbee, Mayor of the city of Louisville, do make this my proclamation requiring all good citizens to aid in preserving the peace of the city by personal assistance to the Police when called on by any of them for that purpose, under the penalty prescribed by law for refusal.

I do further forewarn all viciously disposed persons from assembling for the purpose of doing mischief to persons or property, and notify them that a sufficient force will be organized to put down all unlawful violence, with authority, in accordance with law, to use weapons if necessary.

I further recommend all parents and masters to keep their sons or apprentices out of the streets, especially after dark, and enjoin the Police to arrest all boys found in the streets violating and making a noise.

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

Flight of Foreigners.

From the Journal, Aug. 8.

There was a grand evacuation yesterday. On Fifth street, below Main, and also in the lower part of the city, many of the Irish families residing there left, notwithstanding the assurance of the Mayor that they would be protected. About three hundred left on the mail-boat for Cincinnati.

Death of Quinn.

From the Journal.

We are assured upon good authority that FRANCIS QUINN, who was found dead in one of the blocks of burnt houses belonging to him, was seen a few days since with a double-barreled shot gun and a supply of shot, which he said he had procured for use on the day of the election. While his building was burning there was a constant report of fire-arms inside, the discharges being produced by the heat. These instruments of death had evidently been provided for dealing death to Americans. The explosions of powder while his houses were on fire showed that he had laid in a large quantity of ammunition.

We deeply regret Mr. QUINN's death, yet all the evidence proves that his blood is upon his own head.

Gov. Brigham Young of Utah.

A writer in the St. Louis *Luminary* vindicates Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG from the charge of having squandered the public money, and concludes his article with the following:

I am inclined to think that if Gov. YOUNG had squandered and thrown away to the Indians and his friends $300,000, he would with all ease be reappointed; but because he has only spent $25,000 in four years, among thirteen or fifteen thousand Indians, and that without any aid, by treaty, or troops, like *others*, he is no longer fit to hold the strings of Uncle Sam's money bags.

We must have a man that will spend all that Congress appropriates, who will overdraw his accounts, and petition for more, and not be satisfied with that; and, in fact, we want a man that will turn up jack and kick up merry hell, like Gov. REEDER, or he is no man at all; and a man that has not brains enough to spend more than $25,000 in four years, will not suit us; there is no chance for clerks to have a little of the precious metal sticking to their fingers, no chance for friends to borrow a few thousand dollars—no chance for understrappers.

A WILD GIRL IN MICHIGAN.—The people of Eaton County, Mich., have been excited for some time past by the story that a wild girl has been seen wandering in a swamp in the town of Chester. The Eaton *Republican* gives a long account of the circumstances which seem to prove that some lost child has been changed into a savage, and wanders in a wild condition through the forest. The people had turned out in mass to search for this strange creature, and for more than a week the pursuit has been kept up. The Detroit *Tribune* says, the girl is described as a white child, apparently seven or eight years old, with long hair, dressed in what seems to have been once a light colored gown, but now very much torn and soiled, and something like an old sun bonnet on her head. School children report having seen the wild girl at various times, on the outside of the swamp; into which, however, she invariably disappeared. Inquiry has failed to discover that any child has ever been lost in that vicinity, and some of the people are disposed to pronounce the whole affair a delusion or a hoax; but as these reports have been made, in some cases by children of an age, judgment and character to be respected, the largest portion of the people think there must be something in the matter of sufficient importance to demand attention.

Handbills have been issued offering $50 reward for the capture of the child; and the swamp, in which the singular creature must be concealed, has been thoroughly and repeatedly scoured by the citizens, but without success. Foot prints, however, were discovered, plainly enough to convince those in search that a child had been wandering barefoot through the swamp, and a place was found which was believed to be the sleeping place of the child—a dry, comfortable place, underneath the roots of a tree. The swamp contains about forty acres, is quite wet and miry, and rendered nearly impassable by a dense growth of underbrush; but there are roads all around it, and quite a number of cleared fields in its vicinity. At last accounts, an Indian, somewhat noted for his sagacity and intelligence, together with a half breed friend had commenced a cautious and deliberate search for the wanderer. "By next week," says the *Republican*, "we hope to be able to inform our readers whether this story of the lost child is a premeditated hoax, a childish delusion, or a sad reality."

Gov. Reeder's Removal—a Rumored Successor.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SHAWNEE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The news of REEDER's removal caused a great excitement here and in the Legislature. As soon as the news is confirmed, action will be taken upon it. Major McDONALD's mission will, of course, be rendered useless by the action of the President. He has nothing to ask, if it be true that JNO. L. DAWSON is already appointed. Is DAWSON sound? Is DAWSON an Abolitionist? Who is DAWSON? are questions one hears every moment. We know that he [illegible] of the Homestead bill, but further we know nothing. We hope to be enlightened soon. If President PIERCE has sent another Abolitionist to [illegible], who will act as REEDER—where will the consequences of it end? But all that is needed is a man who will commission officers to execute the laws now made.

Specimens of Sydney Smith's Table Talk.

Specimens of SYDNEY SMITH's table-talk are given in his Life, though not so liberally as might have been expected. We give some extracts from them and from the most characteristic passages of his correspondence, as illustrative of his "own peculiar" wit and humor, his proper individuality of thought and phrase.

Some one asking if the Bishop of —— was going to marry? "Perhaps he may," said the Canon; "yet how can a Bishop marry? How can he flirt? The most he can say is, 'I will see you in the vestry after service.'"

"It is a great proof of shyness to crumble bread at dinner," in his opinion. "Oh, I see you are afraid of me," said he to a young lady, who sat by him,—"you crumble your bread. I do it when I sit by the Bishop of London, and with both hands when I sit by the Archbishop."

Of the Utilitarians in general, and one in particular, he says: "That man is so hard you might drive a broad-wheeled wagon over him and it would produce no impression; if you were to bore holes in him with a gimlet I am convinced sawdust would come out of him. That school treat mankind as if they were mere machines; the feelings or affections never enter into their calculations. If everything is to be sacrificed to utility, why do you bury your grandmother at all? why don't you cut her into small pieces at once, and make portable soup of her?"

"Dear Bobus," he writes to his brother in 1812, "pray take care of yourself. We shall both be a brown infragrant powder in thirty or forty years. Let us contrive to last out for the same, or nearly the same time."

To Lady HOLLAND he writes in 1810: "We liked Mrs. ——. It was wrong, at her time of life, to be circumvented by ——'s diagrams; but there is some excuse in the novelty of the attack, as I believe she is the first lady that ever fell a victim to algebra, or that was geometrically led from the paths of discretion."

To Lord MURRAY, in 1821: "How little you understand young WEDGEWOOD! [illegible] of the Wedgewood ware. If he appears to love [illegible], it is only to catch fresh figures for cream-jugs. Depend upon it, he will have Jeffrey and you will enjoy an argillaceous immortality."

Arrived at Dover, soon after the construction of the "shaft," he mentions it as "a contrivance by which the top of the cliff is reached, with great ease—or at least what they call great ease, which means the loss of about a pound of liquid flesh, and as much puffing and blowing as would grind a bushel of wheat."

"Mr. JEFFREY," he writes to the Countess GREY, "wanted to persuade me that apples grow out-of-doors in Scotland, as here. Upon cross-examination, it turned out they were prickly, and that many had been destroyed by the [illegible] donkeys."

"LUTTRELL," he writes in 1829, from the Combe Florey parsonage, "came over for a day, from whence I know not, but I thought not from good pastures; at least, he had not his usual sleek-and-pattie look. There was a forced smile upon his countenance, which seemed to indicate plain roast and boiled; and a sort of apple-pudding depression, as if he had been staying with a clergyman."

Alluding to the tumult at JEFFREY's election, in 1830, he inquires of MURRAY: "Is JEFFREY much damaged? They say he fought like a lion, and would have been killed had he been more visible; but that several people struck at him who could see nothing, and so battered infinite space instead of the Advocate."

JEFFREY's size appears to have been an inexhaustible source of amusement to the "round, fat, oily" Priest of St. Paul's. SYDNEY tells FRANCIS BROUGHAM of having just returned from Portugal, where the Inquisition, according to rumor, seized and singed him with wax-tapers, as an Edinburgh reviewer; "They were at first about to set fire to him, conceiving him to be *you*; but, upon recurring to the notes they have made of your height, an error was discovered of two feet, and the lesser fire only administered" (1806.) Again: "Magnitude to me, my dear JEFFREY, must be such an intoxicating idea, that I have no doubt you would rather be gigantic in your errors, than immense in no respect whatever," &c. (1808.) Elsewhere: "My dear JEFFREY, are we to see you? (a difficult thing at all times to do,") &c. (1809.) In 1829 he writes to MURRAY: "I cannot say the pleasure it gives me that my old and dear friend JEFFREY is in the road to preferment. I shall not be easy till he is fairly on the Bench. His robes, God knows, will cost him little—one buck rabbit will clothe him to the heels." *Maximus minimus* was one of the appellatives wherewith SYDNEY loved to magnify the great little man.

In the same letter: "I think Lord GREY will give me some preferment, if he stays in long enough; but the upper parsons live vindictively, and evince their aversion to a Whig Ministry by an improved health. The Bishop of —— has the nausea to recover, after three paralytic strokes, and the Dean of —— to be vigorous at eighty-two. And yet these are men who are Christians!"

To Lady HOLLAND, and from Combe Florey: "Philosopher MALTHUS came here last week. I got an agreeable party for him of unmarried people. There was only one lady who had had a child; but he is a good-natured man, and, if there are no appearances of approaching fertility, is civil to every lady."

To Dr. HOLLAND, in 1835: "I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay fever, (as it is called.) My fear is, perishing by deliquescence; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. My remedies are warm pediluvium, cathartics, &c., &c. The membrane is so irritable that light, dust, contradiction, an absurd remark, the sight of a dissenter,—anything, sets me sneezing; and if I begin sneezing at 12, I don't leave off till 2 o'clock, and am heard distinctly in Taunton, when the wind sets that way—a distance of six miles."

"Mr. ——," he tells Lady DAVY, "is going gently down-hill, trusting that the cookery in another planet may be at least as good as in this; but not without apprehensions that for misconduct here he may be sentenced to a thousand years of tough mutton, or condemned to a little eternity of family dinners."

Here is yet another heaven after another man's ideal. To Sir RODERICK MURCHISON he writes: "May there not be some one among the infinite worlds where men and women are all made of stone? Perhaps of Parian marble? How infinitely superior to flesh and blood? What a Paradise for you, to pass eternity with a greywacke woman!"

In his last illness he writes to the Countess of CARLISLE: "I am in a regular train of promotion; from gruel, vermicelli, and sago, I was promoted to panada, from thence to minced meat, and (such is the effect of good conduct) I was elevated to a mutton chop. My breathlessness and giddiness are gone—chased away by the gout. If you hear of sixteen or eighteen pounds of human flesh, they belong to me. I look as if a curate had been taken out of me."

So he wrote in the last letter but one in these volumes. Two or three months, and all was over; this jocular Canon had fired his last shot; this (Oxford) Fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy, had gone to the tomb of all the—Yoricks. He died on the 22d of February, 1845, of water on the chest, and was buried, without show of any kind, in the cemetery of Kensal Green.

AFFILIATION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The County Justices in Quarter Sessions were yesterday occupied at Durham in hearing an appeal made by Rev. Richard SINGLETON, a Roman Catholic Priest, against an order made against him by the borough magistrates of that town for the support of an illegitimate child. The mother is Miss BEATRICE JANE JONES, the daughter of a Church of England Clergyman residing at Douglas, Isle of Man. Various proceedings have taken place in the case, but the result of the investigation yesterday was that the county magistrates confirmed the previous order, directing Mr. SINGLETON to pay 2s. 6d. per week during thirteen years for the maintenance of the child.—*The Empire, July 14.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1855.

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America and the Eastern War.

Gov. KOSSUTH, in a letter which we publish in another column, discusses the position of the United States with reference to the Eastern War. He assumes, as does also the writer in the *Westminster Review*, from whom he quotes, and as do most of English writers on the subject, that there is in this country an active, cordial sympathy with Russia, and such a degree of hostility towards England as would prompt us to rejoice in her defeats and wish success to the Russian arms. We do not think this assumption quite correct. It is true that the sympathies of Republican America have not been actively with the Allied Powers in this war. We have not been able to yield the full credit for disinterested devotion to Liberty, and for a high-toned, heroic championship of National Freedom, which at the outset of the war English writers were inclined to claim. And the ill-omened declaration of Lord CLARENDON at the very beginning of the conflict, that the Alliance with France was designed *for the West* as well as for the East,—following close upon the attempted treaty for the guarantee of Cuba to Spain and the menacing movements of England in Central America, did much to arouse the suspicions of our people, and check the sympathy they would otherwise have felt for Western Europe in its contest with the Absolutism of the Russian Czar.

But there is and there can be no active sympathy in this Republic, with the political institutions or the ambitious designs of the Russian Empire. There is and there can be among us no wish to see the arms of Russia triumphant in a contest with any nation which regards the rights of the people as the basis, and the good of the people as the end, of government. Any such spirit here would be treason to our own institutions, and would give the lie to every principle and profession upon which our Republic rests. It is true there are speculative writers among us who delude themselves into sympathy with Russia, on the strength of certain theories of their own concerning a reconstruction of the map of Europe, by some process in which Russia is to bear a leading part;—but their vagaries attract little notice and take slight hold on the convictions or the attention of the great mass of the people. It is certainly impossible to assign any single reason for wishing success to Russia in the pending struggle. Neither our interests nor our principles could possibly be advanced by such an issue. Republicanism and popular rights have evidently no sterner foe on the face of the earth than the Russian Czar; and our trade with England for a single year outweighs in extent and in value, any commerce that a century could establish with Russian ports.

So far as there exists here any active sympathy with either of the belligerent parties, it is unquestionably enlisted on the side of the Allied Powers. It is somewhat difficult to look upon the usurper NAPOLEON, the man who, by perjury and bloody violence, robbed a Republic of its throne, stifled the voice of Freedom in Legislative halls and in the Press, and sent to death or hopeless exile every man who dared protest against his high-handed usurpation,—as a champion of Freedom and of popular rights. And it is equally hard to acquit England of having at the outset, when NICHOLAS was in London, made herself his accomplice in his designs upon Turkey, and of having repudiated the engagement, and betrayed the Czar, when called upon to fulfill the undertaking to which she stood pledged. But in spite of all this, whatever there is of popular freedom in Europe, exists in connection with the Constitutional Government of Great Britain; and whatever tends to break that down, or lessen its weight in the balance of European power, tends *ipso facto* to strengthen despotism and retard the final triumph of free principles throughout the world.

Upon one point, KOSSUTH is undoubtedly right,—the disappointment of the American people that the contest should not have been more direct between Russian despotism and popular freedom, as represented by the oppressed nationalities of Europe. At the commencement of the war, it was universally believed that Austria could not do otherwise than join the Czar, to whom she owed her existence; and that the Western Powers, fighting in the interest of freedom, would summon to their aid the subjugated nations of Poland and Hungary, and the oppressed people of the Italian States. Such a war would have commanded the hearty interest and sympathy of the American people. But the timid and vacillating policy of England, NAPOLEON's natural and wholesome dread of any appeal to the people, and the consummately skillful diplomacy of Austria, prevented the war from assuming this form. And instead of making it really and truly a war for European freedom, England and France repelled every offer of aid from the oppressed people of Europe, and wasted months of time, millions of money, and thousands of lives, in the vain attempt to entice to their alliance the great coadjutor of Russia,—the second in power of the robber Despots of Europe,—the Hapsburg ruler of the Austrian Empire. Such a disappointment of high-raised hopes naturally checked the tide of sympathy, which would otherwise have attended the Western Powers in their war with Russia.

KOSSUTH, in strict consistency with the principles he has always maintained upon this subject, charges upon the indifference of the American Government,—upon its refusal to show the slightest interest in the contest, or to indicate in any way that it cared a farthing for the cause of freedom,—the guilt of this untoward and unhappy result. No participation in the fortunes of the war was needed,—nor even any contribution of arms or money to those who would have enlisted in it;—but a simple declaration of opinion,—a manifestation on the part of our Government, through the ordinary channels of diplomatic intercourse, and without departing in the least from the ordinary track of international relations, of sympathy with the oppressed and of regard for their cause, would have been sufficient, in KOSSUTH's opinion, to give a new character to the war and render it thoroughly and completely worthy of the sympathies of the American people. We have often expressed our opinion that such a course ought to have been pursued,—that while neutrality in the war was at once our duty and our interest, there was no reason why we should ignore its existence,—and that our diplomatic influence abroad ought to have been thrown into the scale of popular rights, when such momentous interests were suspended in the balance. That a very different course was taken,—one which sedulously ignored all great principles and limited itself by the most palpable selfishness,—the world knows. Whether KOSSUTH does or does not, exaggerate the results of the policy pursued, the readers of his able and instructive letter will judge.

A Dead Lock.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is confined in the Moyamensing Prison, by that ingenious mechanical contrivance, a Dead Lock. The invention is due to the legal ingenuity of Judge KANE. The bolts, and wards, and springs are so nicely adjusted—every possible movement so admirably compensated, that no key will probably ever be discovered to open it—unless the inventor of the contrivance submit to a trifling bit of self-sacrifice, by resigning his seat on the bench. He, if anybody, has the skill requisite to open the "engine," and let out the honest man now unfortunately on the wrong side of it.

Since the days of Tilbury Fort, no specimen of the Dead Lock has been half so perfect. The jailer cannot open it. Like the man in the Arabian story, who had found the treasure, but upon returning to carry it away, forgot the charm that would expand the rocky gates, Judge KANE has so committed his victim that without the most shameful abandonment of his announced principles, and of the dignity of his Court, he cannot set him free. The talisman is not within his reach. He must become a party to that universal contempt of Court which he would like to incarcerate, before can move in the matter. He can do nothing with grace or dignity, without some concession on the side of his prisoner; and very clearly the prisoner cannot honestly concede anything,—and dishonestly, it is equally clear, he will bate not a jot of his vantage. Mr. WILLIAMSON was confined on a vague and gratuitous charge of perjury; he can take no step to obtain his release that will not be the very crime itself.

The party really deserving pity in the case is, the Magistrate. His mortification is of course not without its alleviations. Philadelphia has always possessed a large body of people sympathizing fervently with peculiar institutions, and ready to burn down an Abolition hall, or set upon a negro procession, or return a fugitive slave, or accomplish any other lawless and shameless act, calculated to impress Southern dealers with the superiority and cheapness of Philadelphia dry-goods, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. Of such Judge KANE no doubt enjoys the countenance and comfort. But that is insufficient. He has lost character as a lawyer by deliberately uttering bad law. He is disgraced as a Judge by submission in his official capacity to influences wholly political and partisan. He is thus despised for an aggregate of reasons, sufficient to disgrace and condemn him forever, not only in the public sense, which is much, but in his own private and personal estimate of himself, which is infinitely more, infinitely worse. That may be disregarded, and its censure shunned; this is a flight of implacable furies, always at hand to torment and distress him. No musquito-bar can exclude them.

WILLIAMSON, on the other hand, enjoys in the awful shades of Moyamensing all the glory of a martyr, without the inconvenient heat of the stake. Friends, technical, and in the every-day sense of the word, throng about him. He has sympathy and consolation in the most abundant supplies. He has likewise, what is far better, the assurance that the fame, and happiness, and future peace of his persecutor, are in his hands; and that the Dead Lock cannot be opened without a resplendent triumph for his sturdy constancy. It is impossible to continue his imprisonment *forever*; to shorten the term is to admit a fallacy in the proceedings of the sentencing Court. It is with entire faith, therefore, that the Abolitionist may look forward to the happiest of issues out of all his afflictions, and to the shame and confusion of his judge. He can afford to abide his time, and permit us to pity, if we please, his antagonist. He, not the Court, engrosses whatever dignity is involved in the business.

Judge KANE!—The name never occurs to us without the recurrence of an old Joe-Millerism relative to another famous light of the profession, Judge JEFFREYS. Said that exemplary magistrate, touching an alleged malefactor on the shoulder with his walking-stick, "There's a great scoundrel at the end of my cane." "At which end, my Lord?" was the rejoinder. How odd the association of ideas! The story suggests the whole career of the English Chancellor; his devotion to the power of the Crown, his contempt for the recently enacted *Habeas Corpus* act, his ability to pervert the law to the uses of tyranny, his insolence in office, his disgrace, his fate; and, at this stage the characters of the two personages become in the mind an intermixed and confounded that it is impossible to distinguish them; to tell which is the Monarchical and which the Republican Judge; to decide at which end of the cane the rogue is; or whether the Kane itself may not be the scoundrel. The difficulty is another Dead Lock of minor proportions,—a historical problem. The parallel calls for a Plutarch.

Narrow Fallacies and Very Broad Calumnies.

With the return of its responsible Editor from Europe, the *Tribune's* zeal for total abstinence undergoes a sensible revival; and we are sorry to add that its eagerness to calumniate its neighbors suffers an equal increase of fervor. We made an editorial reference on Thursday to an elaborate article in the *Westminster Review*, written to prove that alcohol is not only not poison, but *food*. We did not enter at all into the discussion, copied no portion of the argument, but took occasion to say that it would not do any harm to the Temperance cause, because it did not touch the main fact on which that cause is based—the fact, namely, that the use of alcohol is *never* beneficial.

Upon this basis, for lack of a better, the *Tribune* arraigns us, and quotes from our article as follows:

"We do not imagine that it will do any harm; for the progress of the great Temperance movement is not based upon the narrow fallacy that all alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous, but upon the common sense conviction that *even a moderate use of them is attended with more harm than good, while an immoderate use can be productive of evil only.*"

And to the quotation, which it mutilates, the *Tribune* appends the following comment:

"In the above sentence, the TIMES takes ground directly antagonist to that now maintained by all active and ardent champions of Total Abstinence."

We believe the *Tribune* is mistaken as to the fact. We do not believe that all the champions of Total Abstinence base the advocacy of their cause upon the position, that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous;" and if they do, so much the worse for the cause. For neither that, nor any other cause, is to be benefited by argument based upon what is not true;—and there is not one of the authorities quoted by the *Tribune* who will for a moment assert that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous." There is not one of them who will maintain that they are poisonous when properly administered as medicines, for example,—for then they become *antidotes*;—nor are they poisons as they exist in bread, or when used for various culinary purposes. The Editor of the *Tribune* will doubtless concede this himself; in fact, he does so when he concedes, that alcohol may wisely be admitted into the human system "*in counteraction of some serious malady*;"—for to say that a poisonous substance is healthy under certain circumstances, is equivalent to saying, that under those circumstances it is not poisonous. And in making this concession, the *Tribune* concedes the truth of all we have said.

We cannot pay the *Tribune* the compliment of believing that it misunderstood our remark, that the progress of the Temperance movement does not depend upon this "narrow fallacy." We were not speaking of alcohol as a beverage,—nor of its ordinary and usual effect upon the human system; but of the scientific point contested by the reviewer, that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous." We do not believe that position to be true,—nor does the *Tribune*. And whether true or fallacious, we should certainly deem it a very *narrow* basis for such a movement as the Temperance reform. There may be persons professing devotion to it, exclusively on the assumption that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous." But if they are permitted to repudiate and reject the aid of those who, without going into nice questions of scientific casuistry, base *their* advocacy of Temperance upon the common sense conviction that "even a *moderate* use of alcoholic liquors *is attended with more harm than good*, while an immoderate use can be productive of evil only,"—we fear its ranks will be sensibly thinned, and its efficiency proportionally impaired. There are a good many people who are friendly to the Temperance movement, because they believe it conducive to individual happiness and the public good. It is hardly worth while, in our judgment, *to insist, in addition*, upon their swearing to a scientific creed, which is at war with science as with common sense, and which, moreover, has no necessary connection with the Temperance cause.

City Advertising.

The City Charter requires the doings of the Common Council, the proposals for public works and other acts of the City authorities to be *advertised* in one or more of the City papers. After utterly disregarding the injunction for a long time, the Council, something like a year ago undertook to comply with it. They authorized the Comptroller to call for proposals. He did so and got them. The Councilmen acted upon them and voted their confirmation. The Alderman halted.—Some of their pet papers were not properly cared for. The matter was shelved, by being sent to a Committee. After nine or ten months' gestation, the Committee has reported,—recommending non-concurrence with the Councilmen. And so the matter stands.—Nothing whatever is done,—or likely to be done; and the reason is the Aldermen think it would be safer to do nothing than to act. If they give the advertising to any four or five papers, the others may be wrathy. If *they give it to nobody, nobody can complain*. As for the Charter, that is so used to being violated that it does n't mind it.

Wouldn't it be better for the Board to act in one way or another, and end the farce? They are rapidly acquiring a reputation for cowardice and imbecility, which will be neither useful nor ornamental.

☞ On our Eighth Page will be found a Communication from Mr. EDWARD BOYLE, in reply to the Mayor's Message concerning the contract for blasting Diamond Reef. As the engineer of the work, Mr. BOYLE feels impelled to controvert statements in the Message which he considers unjust and injurious to him.

The Louisville Riots.

We publish at great length this morning very full accounts of the late dreadful riots by which the City of Louisville has been disgraced. We give the statements of the Louisville *Journal*, an able and zealous Know-Nothing organ, and those of the *Courier*, equally earnest and vigorous on the other side. Their accounts differ materially,—indeed they are directly contradictory upon every point essential to a proper judgment of the case. Under these circumstances we shall postpone any decisive opinion as to the comparative blame of the two parties, until an official investigation shall afford reliable material for it. The *Courier* represents the violence as having been mainly committed by Know-Nothing rowdies, while the *Journal*, with equal emphasis, charges it all upon the foreigners. It would be worse than folly for a distant journal to attempt to decide upon the truth or falsehood of these contradictory statements.

Some things, meantime, are clear. The Mayor and Common Council of Louisville, so far as appears, adopted no precautions against these riots,—took no steps either to prevent or to stop them, but allowed the mob, whether native or foreign, to burn, beat and murder at its discretion. This seems the more extraordinary, as the *Journal* admits that the Americans apprehended difficulty at the polls, and alleges that the foreigners had been for some days arming for the fight. The Mayor and authorities of the city are Know-Nothings; but this fact certainly cannot explain their culpable and fatal neglect to take precautions against an apprehended and foreseen collision.

We trust the occurrences at Louisville will operate as a warning against the heated and maddening controversies, growing out of differences of race and religion, to which they owe their rise. It will take Louisville a long time to outlive the disgrace of the scenes just enacted within her limits.

Still Another Governor for Kansas.

President PIERCE has made another attempt to please the Missourians in Kansas with a Governor from a free State. According to a dispatch from Washington, he has appointed Mr. WILSON SHANNON, ex-Governor of Ohio, in place of Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, who has had inducements to resign, which he did not under the peculiar circumstances of the case feel at liberty to disregard.

If the aggregated conscientiousness of the interlopers is equal to that of an ordinary individual in these parts, they will now rest satisfied with the President's efforts to suit them. The man from a free State who voted for the Nebraska Kansas bill will prove as pliant a piece of wax as they can require, and they should remember that a Free State appointment is absolutely necessary to the President, who still imagines that he has something to gain by appearing void of Slavery bias. Then again, they should have sufficient confidence in him to believe that he will send the right man this time, when they know, as know they must, that by his acts relating to Kansas and Nebraska, he has forfeited the confidence of the great body of the people elsewhere.

We would say to the Missourians—if Mr. SHANNON *accepts* the appointment, accept *him* by all means, and don't put the President to any further trouble.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Yellow fever has for some time been prevalent in Norfolk and Portsmouth; and a dispatch from Baltimore this morning informs us that it is still increasing. Our exchanges from, and in the vicinity of the infected districts, contain most disheartening accounts of its effects. Over seven thousand persons have fled, and both cities wear the aspect of affliction. Under such circumstances it is pleasant to read, as we do in one of the Portsmouth papers, that "*While the panic is so great as to have caused the flight of more than one-half of the citizens, to have closed all the stores, to have suspended all branches of business, the Sisters of Charity have* voluntarily sought the fearful scene, and are rendering the kind offices of nursing the sick and comforting the afflicted."

A New Trap.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, who is in prison for contempt of Judge KANE's Court, has been indicted for assault and battery on Mr. WHEELER! The five or six negroes who were with him, have been indicted as accomplices. Whether convicted or not, that process disposes of them as witnesses. The only witness for Mr. WILLIAMSON, therefore is the rescued slave. If he would only produce her, *he* might go free—but it is doubtful whether *she* would or not. Under the circumstances probability favors the belief that her testimony will not be given in person. The plot was well laid,—but it will not work. The case was set over until the 27th.

☞ It is very embarrassing to be compelled to furnish not only reading matter, but brains to comprehend it. A few days since, in a paragraph extolling the *Albion's* skill in detecting a discrepancy, we took occasion to cite the familiar bull of the Irish orator who declared that he "smelt a rat,—he foresaw a rising tempest,—and he was for nipping it in the bud." Supposing that everybody was, as a matter of course, acquainted with the phrase, we did not think it necessary to mention that it was a quotation. Our neglect, however, has drawn down upon us any quantity of letters from sharp grammarians, who gravely remonstrate against such a confusion of similes as the sentence contains! This is a remarkable age, certainly;—the acuteness of the human intellect just now is what Dominie Sampson would call pro-di-gi-ous!

Public and Private Improvements.

Never before have there been so many improvements under way in our City as at present. There is scarcely a street in which one or more new and substantial buildings are not being erected in the place of others too old or too small to meet the requirements of advancing trade; and many down-town streets are being widened and straightened to accommodate their constantly increasing commerce.

THE EXTENSION OF CANAL-STREET AND THE WIDENING OF WALKER-STREET.

The greatest and most extended of these improvements is the extension of Canal and the widening of Walker-street. This much needed improvement has long occupied public attention. It was first mooted about thirty-five years ago, at which time a petition in its favor, largely signed, was presented to the Common Council; but the project was strongly opposed by a large and influential number of venerable old Knickerbockers, who were determined to walk in the footsteps of their venerable fathers whenever called upon to journey from the eastern to the western end of the town. They did not desire any change of old ways, they said; but it was shrewdly suspected, notwithstanding, that their hostility arose more from their love of *change* than from any other consideration. At any rate, the venerable old Knickerbockers aforesaid gained the day—the landmarks of the olden time were undisturbed—conservatism was triumphant, and Canal-street remained stopped at Centre-street.

But that was a long time ago. With the death of the venerable old men who had opposed it, died much of the opposition to the Canal-street extension; and so, about eleven years since, the question was again brought forward. Messrs. WM. B. CROSBY, HENRY REMSEN, JOHN BEEKMAN, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, and other well-known and substantial citizens, taking the lead in favor of the improvement, by extending Canal and widening Walker street twenty-five feet from Centre to Rutgers-street, at its junction with East Broadway. Many of the property owners on the line were still opposed to the measure, and the gentlemen afore-mentioned agreed to give a bond in the sum of $20,000 to the City, to indemnify it for the cost of surveys, &c., in case a majority of the persons directly interested would still be found hostile to the extension, after the report of the Commissioners thereon had been submitted.

This proposition was accepted, and Commissioners were appointed, who, in due time, made their report the Common Council.

The opponents of the measure were not satisfied with the report. They suggested difficulties and raised numerous objections, and, to compromise the matter, the report of the Commissioners was in some respects amended. The amendments did not give satisfaction, but the Common Council finally ordered the work to be opened on the 1st of May, 1844.

The opposition still worked vigorously. Immediately after the order of the Common Council they applied for an injunction to the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judge ROOSEVELT presiding. The Judge maintained the order of the Common Council. The opposition, still undiscouraged, carried the matter up to the full bench of the Supreme Court, after having a special act of the Legislature passed legalizing such a procedure. The full bench unanimously confirmed the decree of Judge ROOSEVELT, and the opposition thereupon had the matter brought before the Court of Appeals. This final Court of resort maintained the decision of the lower Court. And so, after a long war of law, money and words, the improvement is a fixed fact.

The work is progressing with great rapidity. The cost will be $450,000. Nearly all the houses beyond the line have been cut or removed back, and many new buildings are being erected.

When completed, Walker-street, or (as it will then be called) Canal-street, will be one of the finest avenues in the City—100 feet broad from the Hudson to Centre, and 75 feet for the remaining distance—extending almost in a straight line from the west to the east. The inhabitants of the Seventh Ward will be especially benefited, but the increased value of real estate will prove beneficial to all the wards through which it will run, or which it will adjoin.

Whatever disputes may have arisen heretofore as to its mere *details*, all, we believe, are now agreed as to the advisability and great good derivable from this vast improvement.

Indeed, there are not a few whose opinions on such matters are entitled to weight, who predict that Canal-street will before many years become the business street—will monopolize that business now confined chiefly to Wall street. This may be a too sanguine belief; but the most unskilled cannot but observe that its peculiar location—the ease with which it can be reached, and its width, will make Canal-street a great and busy mart. It is not at all improbable that ere long this street will be extended through to the East River.

To JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer of the Fire Department, is due great credit for the never-flagging exertions which he has for years been making to secure this extension.

UP-TOWN "BETTERMENTS."

Considerable improvements are just now being made in the upper part of the City, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fourth streets, both by the Corporation and by private individuals. Fifty-third-street is being extended from the Seventh-avenue to the East River. Quite a large number of men are at work upon it; and notwithstanding the huge ledges of rocks which have had to be blasted and cut through, it is already in a forward state. On the same street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, a whole block, to consist of sixteen brick houses, has been commenced by the Messrs. WATTS & SEELEY, real estate agents.

The four lower streets are yet open on the west side only to the Seventh-avenue. It will take immense labor to extend them through the rocky barriers to the east of this. Our reporter, who has examined the rocks, and the groups of wooden "shanties" scattered here and there through them—reminding one of Indian wigwams—thinks it would be almost as easy to penetrate into Sebastopol, in despite of all its towers, as to make carriages run here.

The extension of Forty-ninth street, from the Seventh-avenue eastward, is also progressing pretty rapidly, considering the formidable impediments to be overcome. Forty-eighth street has only been opened to the Sixth-avenue on the Hudson side—Forty-seventh street only to the Seventh-avenue; but it would take comparatively little labor to render the latter passable for vehicles as far as the Sixth-avenue.

The several rocky "lots" east of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, are being cleared away to make room for various kinds of buildings. Nothing is to be heard in all this extent but the tinkling of the crow-bar, or the heavy reverberating sound of the sledge-hammer, save when now and then the monotony is broken by an explosion of gunpowder which shivers the rock in fragments.

On Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, several new buildings are in progress of erection—some of them nearly finished. Others are about being commenced on the east side of Sixth-avenue, in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace; although nearly four-fifths of the houses already built in that neighborhood are shut up for want of tenants; and it seems probable that they will continue so long enough.

The improvement which had long been most needed in this part of the City, was the leveling and paving of West Thirty-ninth-street, for of all up-town streets it was the filthiest. It was full of sloughs and stagnant pond; as there was also a good deal of traffic on it, it was constantly almost impassable for pedestrians—in Winter it was utterly so, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues. Now, however, the worst part of it has been well paved, and the laborers are still at work on it, extending the paving to the North River.

Rachel.

Mr. G. NAQUET, Acting Manager of the RACHEL Company, announces in a note to the *Evening Post* that Mdlle. RACHEL's departure will not be deferred. She is to embark to-day in the *Pacific* from Liverpool.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—No. 12—The Austrian Conferences and the British Cabinet.
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DETAILS OF THE LOUISVILLE ELECTION RIOTS.—Great Fire and Loss of Life in Chatham-street. Important and Interesting News by the Mails.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for .... $1.
10 copies for .... $9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for .... $20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

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To Canada, payable in advance .... 26 cents a year.
Within the State .... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States .... 26 cents a year.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depôt No. 135 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depôt.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of [illegible] recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

DR. L. DE JONGH'S GENUINE LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Prepared for medicinal use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway. Sold wholesale and retail by LEOPOLD WETZLAR, Sole Agent for the United States, No. 307 Broadway, and No. 15 Dey st., New-York, and by the following Apothecaries: JAMES CRUMBIE, No. 382 Broadway, cor. Union place; A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 286 Broadway; ALBERT DUNG, No. 81 Bowery; H. F. LOBECK, No. 297 2d-av.; BRIGHAM & WILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; R. V. B. LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE brandies wines, champagne, &c., of a high cost.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine collection of very superb brandies, clarets, &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold only in original packages as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. This sale offers unusual inducements, as it is the closing out of a large invoice, and we recommend the trade, as well as private consumers, to attend it. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For a more full description we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—THESE CELEBRATED scales, adapted to all kinds of weighing, are now within the reach of every one who desires to have an article that can always be relied upon for correct weight. The question with every merchant and trader should be not whether he can afford to have these accurate Scales—but whether he can afford to be without them. Upwards of seventy different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.—Just received, 3,000 rich embossed collars, varying in price from 1s. to $6, which is about one-half their real value. Also, a large lot of worked bands, lace veils, and cambric pocket handkerchiefs, equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

"THE KNOX."—WE HAVE HEARD OF HARD knocks and soft knocks, and many other kinds of knocks, but the knocks that are "felt" are the beavers manufactured by the celebrated KNOX, whose stores, at the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway and No. 533 Broadway, are two of the ornaments of our popular thoroughfare.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM.—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States, of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 125 Chambers-st., New-York.

SILKS.—A new lot of cheap Fancy Dress Silks will be offered this morning; also, superior Black Silks, to which we call the particular attention of our customers.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

Riot and Murder at the Credit.

[illegible] a very serious riot [illegible] among the laborers on the [illegible] Railroad. Some short time ago, we gave the particulars of a disturbance among the same parties, arising out of jealousy and national [illegible] between the Irish and Dutch laborers. The same spirit has again been aroused, and yesterday broke out in a disgraceful fight, which resulted, unfortunately, in bloodshed, and the death of one man, a Dutchman, who, as we are informed, was struck down with an axe. A body of constables, consisting of four of the city police and four Sheriff's bailiffs, proceeded yesterday afternoon from Toronto to the Credit, to assist in quelling the disturbance.—*Toronto Globe, Aug. 9.*

Serious Accident.

DANIEL O'KEEFE, painter, while at work on the Dry Dock gates in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Thursday, fell a distance twenty feet to the stone work, by which his skull was fractured, and he received other severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. H. H. Blair will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH AFTERNOON and EVENING, July [illegible]. Services to commence at 3 in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening. Strangers are invited to attend.

Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. BENJAMIN SHORT, of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Henry W. Dodge, of Virginia, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for the Bethesda Baptist Church, in Christie-st., near Delancey-st., and in the EVENING, at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Behold He Cometh with Clouds.—The Messenger of the Covenant will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on The Reasons for expecting the Destruction of the Nations and Second Coming of Christ. Seats free.

Margaret L. Bishop will Preach to-morrow in the Sanctuary, No. 185 [illegible], at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject—*The Second Coming of Christ, The Bride, the Lamb's Wife, and A Rest to the Ransomed Nations,* &c. Public invited. Seats free.

University Church, Orchard st., near Broome. Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING'S lecture—Repentance.

Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. Mr. WHEDEN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for Divine service.

Rev. S. H. Willey of San Francisco, Cal., will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW, 12th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Stanton. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. JAS. FLOY, P. E. Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

There will be Public Worship in the Westminster Chapel, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, during the months of August and September.

Spiritualism.—Rev. THOS. L. HARRIS will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

Rev. G. T. Flanders, from Baltimore, will preach at the Universalist Church, [illegible]-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Franklin-street Baptist Church—In Franklin-st., [illegible] of Varick st. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

"Bread with the Gin in it."—Heads an article in one of our daily papers. But had the writer substituted Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, in place of "the Gin," he would have made a new and valuable suggestion for guarding against Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Bowel Complaints. It gives instant relief under all circumstances. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 266 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Exchange, Collection and Specie Brokers,
No. 192 Greenwich-st.

Uncurrent Money bought and sold at the best rates. Collections promptly attended to. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.

REFERENCES.
Merchants' Exchange Bank.
Ocean Bank.
New-York Exchange Bank.

Blackberries, Whortleberries, Tomatoes—Or any other Fruit or Vegetable, may be for years preserved in a fresh state, with natural flavor and color, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving. They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by a patent screw attachment. The genuine self-sealing Cans have cast in letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT—this much is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

The Public, Druggists, and dealers in general are notified that COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR is the only effectual article that annihilates these pests, without danger or stench. None put on commission. No false certificates used; it speaks for itself. No peddlers sell it. Try it, and you will find it is worth its weight in gold. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

Special Notice.—Mail bags per steamer ARIEL, for Southampton and Havre, will be made up at the Office of the Vanderbilt E. S. S. Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, pre-paid, 12½c. per ½ oz., will be received until 11 A. M.

CAUTION—Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

Richardson & Boynton's WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's patent self-cleaning furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG, & CO.,
Importers, No 122 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS for EUROPE, via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 20 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Very desirable apartments, with board for families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 108 West 14th-st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS. GLEASON, (late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C.,) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

ROOMS MAY BE ENGAGED in a private family in a fine location in Brooklyn, six minutes from South Ferry. A gentleman and wife will find the opportunity worthy their attention. Address Box No. 2,083 N. Y. P. O.

MRS. BARKER—Is now occupying the large, commodious house at No. 461 Broome-st.; pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable prices for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

A CHANCE TO ARTISTS.—During M'lle RACHEL'S performance at the Metropolitan Theatre, on and after the 1st of September next, a beautiful promenade and refreshment saloon will be opened to the public, arranged according to French fashion, and in a style to rival the most splendid "foyers" of the Parisian theatres. Artists, engravers, owners of photographic and daguerreotype galleries, are respectfully informed that they will be admitted without any charge to exhibit such pictures, statues and works of art in general as they may desire to present to the inspection of a select public. A catalogue of the objects thus exhibited, with the prices and names of the exhibitors, will be printed and distributed to applicants. For further particulars apply at the agency of the RACHEL Dramatic Company, No. 40 Wall-street, room No. 28, from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., every day.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 227 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAPABLE OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, want situations in a Seminary or private School. Good references given. Address Miss A. B., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant Servants, American and foreign—especially the best class of cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses and family seamstresses, and thorough servants may at all times be engaged at the "Brooklyn Female Employment Office," No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton st., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED.—As governess and housekeeper, or ladies' companion, by a [illegible] American lady. She would have no objection to the country, or traveling, and would be willing to accompany the family to Europe or the South. Any wishing the services of such a one will address J. D. K., *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an active industrious young man, of good address, in some wholesale grocery, where industry and perseverance is required. Is a good penman and quick at figures. Can give the best of references or security if required. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, to DUNCAN, *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young widow lady; would be glad to accept a situation to superintend the domestic management of a gentleman's house, or take the charge of one or two children as nursery governess; is a neat sewer, would be willing to oblige; has no objection to leave the City. The best of references given. Call or address for three days, at No. 331½ Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young German woman, familiar with the English language, experienced in dressmaking and hair-dressing, is desirous to obtain a good situation as seamstress or ladies' maid. She is also competent to teach the German language. Best of reference will be given. Address Miss F., Box No. 2,852, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young American girl, about 17 years of age, to take care of a child, or will make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home. Apply at Mrs. WHITE'S, No. 11 Dover-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—By manufacturers; an energetic and capable young man who is acquainted with the fancy goods business; he would be required to travel part of the time. Address with reference Box No. 267 Post-Office, New-York.

PENMAN AND BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A well qualified penman and good practical bookkeeper, to teach an Evening School. The day is employed at a very profitable, fully established business. Both united will afford two active men $1,500 a year each. Apply at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY who speaks English wishes a situation in a genteel family in the country, where she can teach the children of a family in the art of drawing and painting, also the rudiments of music; she is also willing to do the sewing of the family, and make herself generally useful. Please address TEACHER, No. 12 City Hall-place, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—Must be a graduate of one of our colleges, with some experience in teaching; competent to teach all the English branches, with French and German, and a good disciplinarian. An American only—to take charge of six to eight children, from 13 to 16 years of age, in a private family, about twenty miles from the city. Applicants will please state their terms, which must be moderate. School to commence on the first of October, and terminate on the first of July.
E. L. TREADWELL, Manhasset, L. I.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a Teacher to go to North Carolina the 1st October. The location is healthy, and within two days' journey from New York. One fully competent to teach Mathematics and the higher English branches; also, acquainted with the French Language and Military Tactics, is desired. Preference would be given to a graduate from a Military Academy. Address Box No. 3,246, New-York Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—To keep a set of books by double entry for a carriage manufactory, one hour's ride, by railroad, from City. He will be required to attend to the shipping and taking a description of carriages purchased and manufactured, paying the men, &c. It will be desirable for him to have some knowledge of carriages. Such a man, fully competent to attend to such duties, can have steady employment with good salary. Address, by letter, box No. 1,732, stating capabilities, where can be seen, with reference, age, &c. Reply within three days of this date.

GRAIN DEALERS.—Wanted by the advertiser, who is conversant with the business, at one of the best points in Western New-York, a commission for purchasing wheat, barley and oats; would buy all or either kind. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address BARLEY, New-York Post-Office.

ASSISTANT PUPIL WANTED.—A young lady well versed in the elementary English branches, is wanted as Assistant in a Young Ladies' Day school in Brooklyn, L. I. Recompensation $100 per year, and instruction in music and one or two modern languages. Address immediately, R. M., *Times* Office, New-York.

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Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk, Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 21 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No. 128 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.—The entire stock of J. M. GILLESPIE, No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side—stock amounting to over $20,000, all which must be cleared out to close up the business, and will be offered at nearly half price. Sale to continue from THIS DAY until it is entirely disposed of. Great opportunity to those that wish to buy carpets and oil cloths at a great sacrifice. Remember the No., 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side. The 3d and 4th av. cars pass by the door.
N. B.—Store to let, and fixtures for sale. Inquire in the store.

INSTRUCTION.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No. 40 East 36th st., near Madison av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

A Primary department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $16 per term.

The location is a desirable one, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.

English studies receive especial care, while French is the common language of the school and family.

Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

Refer to Hon. Henry W. De Saussure, Hon. James L. Petigru, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., St. John Phillips, M. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Moise, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, New-York City; Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y., Rev. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester University, N. Y., Rev. C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I., Col. J. W. Scott, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rev. A. A. Livermore and B. R. Springer, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. Andrew A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. N. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; E. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 52 Crown-st., New Haven.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH EDUCATION.—Four young ladies will be received and educated in a French Protestant family residing in Philadelphia. The healthfulness of the location, and the facilities offered for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the French language, together with a thorough English education, make it a desirable opportunity for persons who wish to send their daughters from home and yet object to the influence of large boarding-schools. Highest reference given as to ability, &c. The advertiser is at present in New-York, and can be seen by addressing EDUCATION, care of Roe, Lockwood & Son, booksellers, No. 411 Broadway.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 36th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 108 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.—ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.—The next annual session in this School commences on MONDAY, Sept. 10, in charge of the same excellent corps of teachers as during the past year. Every desirable facility is here furnished for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, and no effort or expense will be spared in securing a continuance of the generous patronage hitherto enjoyed. For circulars, &c., please apply as above.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 46 East 26th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.
ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 14 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st. on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of twelve weeks, opens Aug. 7. Faculty consists of 16 Instructors. Ladies and gentlemen received at any time. Total expense of board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English for Fall Term, is $28 50. For Circulars address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 39 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

DOBBS' FERRY.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. E. S. SHAW and Miss E. DAVID, will resume their School for Young Ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, (22 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson,) on SATURDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

INSTRUCTION.—MRS. MACAULEY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. Roe, Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—This school for boys is one of the oldest in the country. Situated at Flushing, L. I., one hour's distance from New-York by railroad.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Read! Read! if you've been cheated, read,
And for the future take good heed.

E. LYON REGRETS TO LEARN that many of his customers have been imposed upon by peddlers, who are selling counterfeits of his preparation. Take notice the genuine Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects, has a *fac simile* of his signature on the wrapper—the boxes of Magnetic Pills have the same. Depôt No. 442 Broadway.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depôt, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

HARRISON'S CRYSTAL SOAP.—In a beautiful oval cake and balls of three sizes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. It is pure as crystal, and fragrant as sweet flowers. No one ever made such Soap but HARRISON. DAVIS, SYRNE & JOHNSON, No. 91 Liberty-st., is wholesaling it in great quantities; DELLUCE & CO., No. 635 Broadway, is retailing it to everybody.
HARRISON'S Extract for the handkerchief—AMBER—the most lasting of all odors.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 22 State st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

GRASS LINES.—Just arrived and for sale 45 cases of Chinese Grass Lines, at J. & J. C. CONROY'S Fishing Tackle Establishment, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
REPERTOIRE
of the principal pieces to be acted by the Rachel Dramatic Company, under the management of Raphael Felix.
ANCIENT TRAGEDIES.
HORACES and POLYEUCTE, by Corneille, PHEDRE, BAJAZET and ANDROMAQUE, by Racine.
MODERN TRAGEDIES.
MARIE STUART, by Lebrun—JEANNE D'ARC, by Soumet—LUCRECE, by Ponsard—VIRGINIE, by Latour St. Ybars.
DRAMAS.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, by Scribe and Legouvé—ANGELO, by Victor Hugo—MLLE. DE BELLE ISLE, by Alexandre Dumas—LADY TARTUFFE and LA JOIE FAIT PEUR, by Madame de Girardin.
COMEDIES.
TARTUFFE, by Molière—DEPIT AMOUREUX, by Marivaux—LE CAPRICE, by Alfred de Musset—LES DEMOISELLES DE L'HOMME, by Jules de Prémary—LE MARI DE LA VEUVE, &c., &c.
All these pieces have been expressly translated into English, and the original and translation printed on opposite pages for the accommodation of the American public. They will be ready for sale in a few days, and will be found at the Metropolitan Theatre Box Office, and at the agency of the Rachel Dramatic Company, No. 40 Wall st.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, NEW-YORK.—ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, the eminent French Tragedienne,
RACHEL,
supported by a full company of distinguished Artists from Paris, will make her First Appearance in America.
RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the management of RAPHAEL FELIX.
Mlle. RACHEL.
Mlle. SARAH, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. LIA, from the Porte St. Martin, Paris.
Mlle. DURREY, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. DINAH, from the Odéon, Paris.
Mlle. BRIARD, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
Mme. LATOUCHE, from the Grand Theatre, Lyons.
Messrs. RANDOUX, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
CHERY, Aine, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
LATOUCHE, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
BEAUVALLET (Léon), from the Odéon, Paris.
DIEUDONNE, from the Conservatoire, Paris.
CHERY, Jeune, from the Ambigu, Paris.
BELLEVAULT, from the Royal Theatre, Brussels.
PELLETIER, from the Ambigu, Paris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MR. BURTON TO-NIGHT in the doleful tragedy of
VILLIKENS AND HIS DINAH,
JEM BAGGS, THE WANDERING MINSTREL,
and the immortal TOODLES.
SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1855,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Mr. Crincum, Mr. Russell; Herbert Carol, Mrs. Holman.
Jem Baggs.......................Mr. Burton
With instrumental solos, and the lamentable history and cruel death of
VILLIKENS AND HIS DINAH.
Mrs. Crincum, Mrs. France; Peggy, Mrs. Stephens.
TOODLES.
Mr. Timothy Toodle.......................Mr. Burton
as originally written and played by him.
MONDAY—THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY in the Grand Romantic Opera of
CINDERELLA.
Tickets.......................Fifty Cents
Private Boxes.......................Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats.......................One Dollar
Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans. The Ballet will include the following eminent artists: Senorita SOTO, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, Mlle. NATALIE TILMAN, Mlle. HENRI, Mons. CARRESE, Mons. L. TILMAN, Mons. YATES, WITH A FULL CORPS DU BALLET.
Notwithstanding the expense incurred by this extraordinary combination and recherché entertainment, the price of admission to the Parquette, Balcony and Boxes will be ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 11,
To commence with vaudeville, in one act,
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
To be followed by the Spanish Ballet,
LA GITANA.
After which, with vaudeville, first time,
LA DERNIERE HEURE DE MAPILATRE.
The whole to conclude with
A GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT
by all the artists.
For characters and incidents see bills of the day.
Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½.
Grand Ballet and Vaudeville every night this week.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Direction de M. ANTHONY.—SAMEDI, Aout 11, 1855.—Grand Représentation Extraordinaire au bénéfice de la Société Française de Bienfaisance. Avec le concours du double talent de Mlle. ZOE. LA PROTEGEE SANS LE SAVOIR, Comédie-vaudeville, en 1 acte, par M. Scribe. Mlle. Zoe remplira le rôle d'Hélène, les autres rôles seront joués par MM. Anthony, Léon Pétré, Haguet, Prosper, and Frédéric.
UNE PANTHERE DE JAVA.
Vaudeville en 1 acte. Mlle. Cécile, remplira le principal rôle.
LES DEUX SANS CULOTTES.
Pochade non politique en 1 acte. M. Léon Pétré jouera le principal rôle.
LE PLUS BEAU PAYS DU MONDE.
Chansonnette comique chantée par M. Jacques.
LA MADRILENA.
Grand pas Espagnol dansé par Mlle. Zoe.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Complainte à l'usage des amis de la famille, racontée par M. Jacques.
Les bureaux de location seront ouvert le Samedi de 8 heures du matin à 4 heures du soir.
On commencera à 8 heures précises.
Pour les détails voir l'affiche et les prospectus du jour.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, will be presented the Pantomime of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Jacques Strop....Gabriel Ravel | Robert Macaire....F. Wells
The first time of the
FOUR LOVERS.
Bibi..........Gabriel Ravel | Tanasso..........Henry Wells
Previous to which
TWO PERPENDICULAR ROPES
By Phillippe, Julien and Ignacio Martinetti, and Mons. Ambroise.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, WYMAN, the Necromancer, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, &c., still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents. BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—$[illegible] expended in premiums and for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—This celebrated Troupe opens the Howard Athenæum, Boston, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and continue two weeks, during which time they will give a course of their grand BURLESQUE OPERA, commencing with SOMNAMBULA, after which engagement they return to New-York and commence the season, with entirely original productions.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 250 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported [illegible] any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.
The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced, and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.
They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:
JOHN BRODIE, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 460 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KIRBAN, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The proprietor of a first-class retail store, who has successfully prosecuted the business for upwards of 20 years past, now wishes to retire, and therefore offers for sale his store and a lease of the premises for a term of years as desired, on accommodating terms, to a suitable person; the store is very beautifully fitted up, and most admirably located as commanding thoroughfare, to control almost any amount of business commensurate with the energy and capital invested. For particulars, inquire of F. HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

$4,000.—A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, without competition, and affording over 200 per cent. profit, with a valuable $3,000 contract, will be sold for $4,000, which, on examination, will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st.

MILK ROUTE, WAGON, HARNESS, FOR SALE.—And lease of store. Apply at No. 137 Sullivan-st., near Prince.

CAMPHENE WAGON ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP.—In Jersey City and New-York, the Advertiser relinquishing business. Apply corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY vested in us, we invite all persons that can produce certificates of good behavior and can prove their past and present character to have been free from the thought of vice and immorality, and who intend to lead a life of sobriety and virtue, to pay a visit to the FORT HILL RESTAURANT, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near Broadway, and judge of the character of its viands and wines.

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and eatables of every description, "from a hard shell clam to a 'soft shell' crab," at the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

N. B.—No quack nostrums used in the preparation of this establishment. VALENTINE & MATTHEWS.

AUG 1855

NEW-YORK CITY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Edward P. Beach vs. D. S. Draper.—WOODRUFF, J.—The action herein is brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, made on the 5th of April, 1850, signed by the defendant, in the following words:

"This is to certify that I have this day agreed with Edward P. Beach to purchase, on my return to the [illegible] the mare *Lady Wiggins*, at the price of $300, provided she is in every respect as good as she is now, and as I have represented her to him.

D. S. DRAPER."

The answer of the defendant put in issue every fact [illegible] material for the purposes of the present motion.

On the trial, the plaintiff produced a written agreement in the above words, and proved it to be in the defendant's handwriting, and also that a paper [illegible] also in the defendant's handwriting, as follows:

"Mr. Edward Beach—Bought of D. S. Draper: Pair of mares, *Lady Wiggins*, *Lady Wallace*, wagon, pole, double harness, blankets, halters. $550.

Received payment. D. S. DRAPER.

"NEW-YORK, April 5, 1850."

The plaintiff then proved that on the day of the date of the foregoing, he (the plaintiff) removed the mare *Lady Wiggins* to the Union-place Livery Stables, kept by Paul Burbank, where she remained [illegible] in the charge of Burbank for four or five months. The defendant left the City for Europe shortly after the date of the above-mentioned papers, and returned to New-York in August, and prior to the 21st of August following. After his return, the defendant received a letter from the plaintiff in the following words:

"NEW-YORK, August 21, 1850.

"D. S. DRAPER—*Dear Sir*: Enclosed please find an order for the mare *Lady Wiggins*, sold and now tendered you as per agreement made April 5, 1850. You will be kind enough to send for her to-day, as I have left directions for her to be delivered subject to your order to-day. You will please enclose a check for the amount of the within bill, and oblige.

"EDWARD P. BEACH."

The order enclosed was as follows:

"NEW-YORK, August 21, 1850.

"Mr. Burbank, Union-place Stables, will deliver Mr. D. S. Draper, or order, the mare *Lady Wiggins*, sold [illegible], and oblige EDWARD P. BEACH."

Whether any and what bill was contained in the letter and referred to therein as "the within bill," did not appear on the trial, and it may not perhaps be material.

To this communication no reply appears to have been made by the defendant, nor was it shown that he paid any attention to the matter.

Whereupon, the plaintiff caused a written notice to be served on the defendant, on the 29th August, 1850, requiring him to comply with his engagement, or in default thereof the plaintiff would cause the said mare to be sold, on the defendant's account, at public auction, at a place in said notice mentioned, on the 5th September, 1850. The mare not being sold on that day, a new notice in writing was personally served, on the 6th day of September, 1850, upon the defendant, that the mare would be sold at public auction, at the place mentioned in the first notice, on the 11th day of September, 1850, at 9 o'clock A. M. of that day, unless the defendant would, previously to Monday, Sept. 9, comply with the requirements of the notice first given, as aforesaid.

The defendant still doing nothing in the matter, the mare was sold at public auction, (the sale having been also previously advertised,) at Burbank's stables, before mentioned, for fifty-two dollars, that being the highest sum bidden.

Proof was also given that the mare was in every respect in as good a condition as she was on the 5th of April previous, and for the purposes of this motion it must be assumed that she was so.

Upon proof of these facts a non-suit was directed by the Court; and a motion is now made by the plaintiff for a rule to set aside the non-suit, and for a new trial.

The case upon which the motion is founded has been settled by the counsel without the intervention of the Judge before whom the action was tried, and counsel have stated therein that it was so stated by the Judge, that the plaintiff had not made out a case calling for evidence on the behalf of the defendant, or entitling the plaintiff to go to the Jury, "because he had shown no *tender of the mare* to the defendant." My own recollection of what transpired on the trial is, that this form of stating the intimation is more narrow than the views intimated at that time, and my own minutes of the trial confirm me in the impression. The intimation was, I think, that the plaintiff had not shown a sufficient tender of performance on his part, and demand of performance by the defendant, to put the defendant in default, and show a breach of the agreement declared on. But whether the Court was or was not rightly understood in this respect is not very material to the parties; for whatever the intimation was, the defendant's counsel urged his motion for a non-suit, as now appears by the case agreed upon by the counsel, upon the grounds:

1. That there was not a sufficient tender, or a demand of performance.
2. That no breach of contract had been shown; and upon that motion the non-suit was granted.

[illegible]

necessary before the plaintiff could maintain any action against him.

In such case, before either could put the other in default, he must have made an actual tender, (the one of the money and the other of the mare,) when he demanded performance by the other, and where no place for delivery is named in the agreement, it is held that the tender of the goods sold must be to the person, or at the residence of the purchaser. See Porter vs. Rose, 12 J. R. 209; Goodwin vs. Holbrook, 4 Wend., 377; and La Farge vs. Rickert, 5 Wend., 187. The usages of trade may modify the rule in regard to purchases at a work shop or store of a merchant, as suggested in 4 Wend., but such is the general rule.

And that a tender of portable articles involves the actual production of the thing to be tendered, and without this is not legally perfect, appears also by Parker vs. Parmele, 20 J. R. 130; Bakeman vs. Pooler 15 Wend., 637; Dunham vs. Jackson, 6 J. [illegible]; Holmes vs. Holmes, 12 Barb., 137.

The party tendering must put the other in a situation in which the latter may *accept* the tender not only in words, but by actually taking the thing tendered immediately on performing or paying on his part—it is not to be left doubtful nor in any degree dependent upon the will of the party tendering, whether if such performance or payment be made, the vendor shall enjoy the thing tendered. Still less can a tender be made in such a form that, even if the vendor pays or performs on his part, his receipt of the subject of the purchase will depend either on the will of a third person or his obedience to subsequent requirements of either or both the parties. In no sense can sending to the vendor an order upon a stable-keeper requiring him to deliver a horse be regarded as a tender of the horse itself. And mere silence on the part of the vendor when addressed on the subject does not dispense with actual tender. In Dunham vs. Jackson, 6 Wend. 22, it was held that when a party sought to redeem stock from a pledge, the demand by the pledgee of a larger sum than was actually due, did not dispense with the *production of the money* (see cases then cited.) A tender cannot amount to a performance unless it is actually rejected. Lancashire vs. Villingworth, 1 Lord Raymond, 686.

I have stated these views not because they are contested, when applied to an actual sale perfected by the assent of both parties, but because they bear, as it seems to me, upon the question, what amounts to a *performance* on the part of the plaintiff, even if the agreement be regarded as an agreement not amounting to an actual purchase, but only a contract by the defendant that he will at a future day *become a purchaser*.

The learned counsel for the plaintiff insists that in the present case the defendant did not purchase the mare in question, to be delivered and paid for at a future day, but that his agreement was "an executory contract for a *purchase to be made* in future." That the relation of vendor and vendee did not exist between them. That before any "*tender*" of the mare was necessary or even proper *as an offer to deliver*, it was necessary that the plaintiff's willingness to sell upon the terms specified in the agreement should be signified to the defendant, and he should have an opportunity to say whether he would or would not become a purchaser. That if he refused to buy he was not liable for the *price* of the mare, but only for damages sustained by the plaintiff from the breach of the contract to buy. *That the plaintiff could not force the mare upon him*, and so put the property in question at his risk, and hold him as purchaser thereof. That it would be quite in season to tender the mare when the defendant had assented to the purchase. Before that could be required he must have a reasonable time and opportunity to inspect the mare to see that she was in as good a condition as she was in at the time of making the agreement.

I do not think it necessary for the purposes of this motion to contest this view of the nature of the defendant's agreement. But it would nevertheless be interesting to inquire whether in substance as well as in its operation upon the respective *rights* and *duties* of the parties, the agreement was not on the defendant's part an executory purchase contemplating delivery by the plaintiff at a future day, and payment by the defendant upon delivery—and nothing more.

Is there in legal effect a wide difference between the words, "I hereby purchase from A. B the grain now growing upon his certain field, at the price of twelve shillings per bushel, if by him thereto required, on the 1st day of September next," and the words, "I hereby agree to purchase from A. B. the grain now growing upon his certain field at the price of twelve shillings per bushel, if by him thereto required, on the 1st day of September next?" In either case what would be the duty of A. B. if he wished to insist upon his contract? Must he not in either case produce his grain on the day named and demand payment, and is there anything else that he must do? No stipulations are to be had—no writings are to be prepared or executed by either party. What in such case are the acts in the future which remain to be done by the parties? Has the contracting party anything to do but to receive and pay? And is it not sacrificing substance to a mere technical distinction, founded in a narrow adherence to the letter of the agreement, (when in practice no such distinction is intended by parties dealing together,) to say that in the last case the grain grower should first call upon A. B. and require him to now enter into terms of present purchase, and then and not until then tender him the grain? If the example of growing grain affects the question where the tender should be made, any other description of property will serve the purpose of this illustration as well or better, the point of the illustration being that there must in either form of agreement [illegible] be performed in future. It would be a matter of some difficulty to inquire how many and what proportion of the agreements of purchase and sale made between men [illegible] read, "A. B. agrees to purchase and C. D. agrees to sell." Suppose the relation of buyer and seller in this same framework of the agreement were [illegible] and an agreement be made on the one part reading, "I, C. D., hereby agree to sell to A. B. on the 1st day of September next, my certain field of grain, for the price of $500." Will anything less than a tender of the grain, (unless it be such circumstances as to excuse the tender,) put him in default, and entitle A. B. to an action? Must he [illegible] that he is ready to deliver, and may he, on receiving no answer, bring his action?

It is undoubtedly true that by an agreement to purchase at a future day, no title passes; and in this respect it differs from a present purchase, in which nothing remains to be done but the actual delivery and payment, where the risk is the vendee's, and the vendor holds possession to protect his lien for the purchase money. But the same is true of a purchase in form of present of property to be delivered in future.

But, as before remarked, it is not in my judgment necessary to pursue these inquiries.

Adopting for the purposes of the motion the view of this agreement insisted upon by the plaintiff's counsel, it was an agreement by the defendant that he would on his return from Europe, purchase from the plaintiff the mare in question, if the plaintiff elected to sell her for the price in the agreement named—$300.

The circumstance that the plaintiff had an option to sell her or not at that price, in no wise affected the *nature* of the defendant's obligation. His undertaking became operative as soon as the plaintiff's option was declared. In other words, it was his duty to be ready at the time appointed to perform his contract, by purchasing the mare at the price of $300, provided she was in as good a condition as when the agreement was made; and on the other hand, the plaintiff was on his part (if he would insist on the contract) to be ready at the time appointed to declare his election, and ready to sell the horse in the same condition as when the agreement was made. Whether then, the thing to be done was to deliver on the one hand and pay on the other, or was such to enter into an act of sale and purchase which would form the ground of an after delivery and payment, neither party could put the other in fault, without doing all which was necessary to be done to enable the other to perform in turn; *i. e.*, where an act cannot be *completed* without the concurrence of the party for whom it is to be done, the other must do on his part all that he can do without such concurrence, and that and nothing less, is equivalent to actual performance on his part. See Lancashire vs. Villingworth 1 Lord Raymond, 686.

Assume then, in the present case, that performance of the agreement consisted in entering into the relation of buyer and seller, and that an offer by either to enter into that *relation was performance on his part*, what has the plaintiff done towards performance? He sent the letter to defendant above set forth. What duty did that devolve on the defendant, the neglect of which was a breach of his contract? Clearly if any, it was a duty to accept the offer and enter into the contemplated relation. (For, let it be borne in mind, that the plaintiff's argument is founded on the idea that this entering into the relation of buyer and seller, or doing what was to constitute the act of sale and purchase, was the performance for the refusal of which this action is brought—it was a precedent act, to be completed before delivery or tender of the mare was either necessary or proper.) How, then, was the defendant to perform that duty? by a mental *assent*? a determination in his own mind to buy in accordance with the agreement? If that was enough, then it is not proved that he did not.

It is said that his silence is presumptive evidence to the contrary, and amounted to a refusal; but silence is in general presumptive evidence of assent, not dissent, when any duty to speak arises from the circumstances. It is said, however, that tender on the one part creates a duty to act, and where there is a duty to accept an offer, the omission to *accept* is a refusal to accept. Be it so, then—how could the defendant *accept otherwise* than mentally? The plaintiff was not there to receive the acceptance; there is no evidence that he had any agent there authorized to receive the defendant's acceptance. There is no evidence in the case that the plaintiff, or any agent of his, had any interview with the defendant, or placed him in a situation in which he could say, "I now accept the offer of performance on your part and now buy the mare." If there was an act of sale and purchase to be entered into precedent to the tender or delivery of the mare itself and the demand of payment therefor, there must have been an opportunity for the minds of the parties to meet, an offer and a readiness to receive the acceptance of the offer; and if that relation could be established by parol, the bodily presence of the parties or their authorized agents was as necessary to receive the acceptance of the offer, as it was necessary that the offer should be made. If, on the other hand, writing was necessary to the act of sale, then if it was not necessary that the writing should be prepared and presented to the defendant for execution, it was at least necessary that the plaintiff should present himself in person or by an authorized agent to receive the executed writing by which the act of sale and purchase should be rendered complete.

And, in this connection, it is pertinent to suggest that if this agreement did not require the actual production of the mare, and an offer to deliver [illegible] simultaneously with the offer by the plaintiff to sell and the demand upon the defendant to buy, but (as is now insisted) [illegible] it would have been void by the statute of frauds, for in that view the time for delivery [illegible] for an interval however small, to come within the statute. I suggest this, not because I think this was a case that required any other writing than the agreement to repurchase, which was signed, but because to my mind this suggestion tends to show that performance by the plaintiff on his part involved his attendance in person or by his agent to do and receive whatever was necessary to make the sale and purchase complete, and to do and receive at least so much as would under the statute have made an actual and valid sale, and this it may have also required the actual production and tender of the mare herself. But it may be said that the defendant should have answered the plaintiff's letter, and had he done so, therein consenting to become a buyer in fact, according to his agreement, then possibly it might have become the duty of the plaintiff to make an actual tender.

This, however, would I think be erroneous. The plaintiff had no right to require the defendant to send him a letter either of acceptance or refusal. There are, it is true, certain cases in which what is said by one of two parties engaged in reciprocal commerce, or in correspondence in due course of business, is deemed admitted or assented to by the other if the correspondence does not show a dissent,—and so of accounts rendered in some cases when retained by the party receiving them, and no objection made within a reasonable time thereafter. If this had any application whatever to a case like the present, defendant's neglect to answer the letter would amount to nothing more than an admission by the defendant that the plaintiff was willing to sell—and by no means imported a refusal by the defendant to buy. But, as before remarked, where both parties to a transaction of this description are in the same city, the plaintiff could not require the defendant and the defendant was not bound to send him any letter. He was not bound to seek him in any mode to tell him whether he would or would not buy. His doing nothing was therefore neither in part nor by implication a refusal to perform, for no opportunity was afforded him to refuse to become a purchaser.

It is argued that enough was done to make it his duty to inspect the mare and see whether she was in the same condition in which she was at the time the agreement was made. To this there are two answers. *First*, *non constat* that he wished to examine her. It was undoubtedly his privilege to do so before he received her, but it was *his* privilege and not a duty he owed to the plaintiff—and therefore suppose as before that on receiving the letter of the plaintiff declaring his option to sell, he had, and in the absence of proof of a refusal he may say that he had, in his own mind, determined to buy—then the plaintiff should have been present to do and receive whatever was necessary to complete what is claimed to be the precedent act of purchase. And *second*, he was not bound to go to seek the mare to a stranger's stable for the purpose of examination—if it was his privilege to examine the mare before deciding whether he would buy—*i. e.*, to ascertain whether she was in the same condition, &c.—then that right in him involved the correlative duty on the part of the defendant to produce the mare for the purpose, and in this view it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that however the agreement may be viewed as a contract to become the purchaser, the plaintiff was bound to make an actual tender of the mare for inspection, if not for delivery. I have treated the *subject above without particular reference* to the inquiry *where* the tender of performance ought to have been made by the plaintiff, whether that tender was a tender of himself ready to enter into the act of sale and receive the assent of the defendant to that act, or a tender of the mare for delivery simultaneously with the demand of performance by the defendant or a tender of the mare for inspection, as lastly above suggested. On that subject there appears to be a difference between a contract for the sale of goods and an obligation to pay a debt in specific articles. In general if the debtor would pay a debt in specific articles he must seek his creditor and make the tender to him personally, or if the debt is by the terms of the contract or by implication of law to be paid on demand, readiness to deliver at the debtor's residence is sufficient. On a contract for the sale of goods (there being no place of delivery specified, nor inferable from the nature of the transaction,) the seller before he can put the purchaser in default, if the articles are portable, must tender them to the person or at his residence, or as is sometimes said at the place *where the articles are where the contract* is made. If ponderous, then he must seek the purchaser and require him to appoint a place for the tender. See Story on Sales, § 308, § 391, &c., cited. Also, Slingerland *vs.* Morse, 8 J. R., 474; Barnes *vs.* Graham, 4 Cow., 452; Lobdell *vs.* Hopkins, 5 Cow., 516; Sheldon *vs.* Skinner, 4 Wend., 525; Lafarge *vs.* Rickert, 5 Wend., 187. Whichever rule is applicable to this case, if it was necessary to produce the mare for the purpose of inspection, merely, or for delivery, the plaintiff having *removed* her to Burbank's stables, had no right to require the defendant to go there either to receive or examine her.

My conclusions are, that in no view of this agreement did the plaintiff do enough to put the defendant in default; he could not, by sitting in his house or counting-room and sending letters to the defendant, impose on the defendant any duty to go around the City to seek him or his mare at the peril of being deemed to refuse to perform his agreement. On the subject of Tender, the case Lester *vs.* Jewett, 12 Barb 502, and So in Court of Appeals, 1 Vernon 453, is very closely allied to the present. That was also an "*agreement to purchase* at the expiration of one year," and it does not appear to have been held in that case that in respect to the duty of the seller to tender the subject of the purchase for actual delivery, the agreement that there was an agreement to purchase made any difference, and it is so expressly [illegible] by J. Edwards. "The defendant agrees to purchase thirty shares of stock on a particular day and at a fixed price. No credit whatever is given. Now, what is to be done in order to make such a purchase? He certainly is not bound to pay the price agreed without receiving anything in return. *A cash purchase can only be made by payment of the purchase-money on the one side, and a delivery of the thing purchased on the other.*"

This remark is apt to this case. The defendant Draper, by his agreement, was bound to make a cash purchase—*i. e.*, his agreement was in legal effect, an agreement to accept and pay; and in this view of the import of the agreement, the idea of a precedent act of purchase and sale fails entirely.

I have considered this motion upon the assumption that upon the proof given on the trial, there is no doubt that a valid agreement by the defendant was proved. The defendant's counsel upon the argument of the motion insists that the agreement itself was void for the want of mutuality,—it being in form an agreement to buy without any obligation on the part of the plaintiff to sell. The case first cited, as considered in the Supreme Court, (12 Barb. 502,) goes far to sustain this claim, but the view does not appear to have been sustained by the Court of Appeals, and the judges do not appear to have so [illegible]. Whether the contract was there regarded as binding on both parties, or as belonging to the class of cases in which a party may for a consideration paid, secure to himself an option to sell, or an option to buy at a future day, does not appear. But it is an error to say that it is essential to the validity of an agreement that there should be *mutuality of obligation*. That is only true when there is no other consideration for the promise relied on. If there be consideration moving from one side that supports the executory agreement for future performance on the other, a man may purchase a privilege to be exercised in future at his own option—or may bind the promisor to do an act in future, on demand, or on request, or provided the promisee shall do some other act, or in case the promisee shall so elect, and the circumstance that the performance of the undertaking by the promisor depends upon the will of the promisee, does not affect the binding nature of the promise. The only mutuality necessary, is *consideration* for the obligation assumed.

It is not entirely clear that by the proofs given on the present trial there appears any consideration for the present agreement. The agreement in Lester *vs.* Jewett was expressed to be for value received. Here, beyond the mere fact that this agreement, when it was produced on the trial, appeared annexed to a bill of sale of the same mare (with other property) from the defendant to the plaintiff, there was nothing in the case to show that this agreement was not a merely voluntary offer by the defendant, having neither consideration nor mutuality of obligation to support it. But I do not pursue the inquiry, whether the agreement was invalid either for want of mutuality or for want of consideration, because, although it appears to be raised by the pleadings, no such point was raised or decided on the trial, and especially because my conclusion is, that the non-suit must be sustained upon the other grounds.

The motion for a new trial must be denied.

Jacques vs. Buckman.—This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought by the plaintiff as the grantee of lease of all the public wharves within a certain district on the westerly side of the City, to recover for wharfage from the 1st May, 1849, to 1st of May, 1850. The defence rested upon the right of the plaintiff to recover for an oyster scow which had lain at the wharf, between Day and Fulton streets; and the defendant denied that he was indebted in a larger sum than he had offered to pay. The Jury found for the plaintiff, and, on motion for a new trial, the Court said that the verdict must be set aside and a new trial granted, unless the defendant elects within fifteen days after service of this order, to allow the judgment to be entered for the sum admitted to be due in his answer, $106 51, and if so, the motion for a new trial is denied.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 10—4 P. M.

ASHES—Sales were made to-day of 200 bbls. at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,400 lbs. yellow were purchased at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is improving gradually, but prices remain without variation.

COFFEE—Java has been more sought after at full rates. The day's sales comprise 3,500 mats at 14½c. ℔ lb. Rio is quiet, but firm, in view of a public sale announced for next Tuesday. The stock is estimated at 27,000 bags. The day's sales have been confined to 650 bags, in lots, at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Other descriptions are unchanged in demand and value.

COPPER—Rules about the same as previously reported.

COTTON—The inquiry is fair and previous prices are sustained. The stock on hand and on shipboard is moderate—but not much over one fifth of it is being offered for sale. The latest European news has had no injurious influence. We repeat our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western [illegible] continue to arrive in very small quantities, and as the demand, chiefly for home use, is fair and pretty active, prices of most kinds are on the advance. The day's sales comprise 1,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 87½ @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @ 12 50

Canadian is still doing better. The day's sales amount to 1,000 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Southern continues in steady request and languid in price, with sales for the day of 750 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 75@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $6 50@$8 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is increasing.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at higher rates. There is a very small amount in market, while the wants of buyers are becoming more numerous and urgent. These circumstances favorably affect prices. The day's sales add up 10,600 bushels Southern at $2 12½@$2 25 for White; $2 for mixed; and $1 90@$1 95 for Red, ℔ bushel. Most of the sales were of the latter description. Rye is still quite scarce and unsettled in value, the current operations being too light to establish a market price. State and Western Oats are sparingly purchased at 50c.@55c. ℔ bushel. The supply is accumulating. Corn is more active and is a shade dearer. There is not much arriving, while the inquiry is good for the home trade and for export. The day's business consists of about 58,000 bushels Western Mixed, chiefly here at 87½c.@88c., but including some to arrive any time during the remainder of this month at 85c. ℔ bushel. Other kinds inanimate and nominal.

HAY—River is somewhat unsettled. There is more new offering, but it does not suit shippers, and City buyers take it only in small quantities. Hence it is depressed, and quoted as low as 98c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs. Old is scarce and wanted, but parties disagree about prices, which impedes business.

HEMP—We have nothing particularly to note in this line. The stock of American has been materially reduced, and is now sparingly offered at the advanced rates previously mentioned, some holders even claiming further improvement. On this account there is but little doing in it. Foreign is also quiet, yet steady, with no inclination to press sales.

HOPS—Continue inactive and languid, with small operations reported in last year's crop, at 18c.@21c. ℔ lb. Purchasers are holding off till the new crop begins to arrive freely, as they anticipate easier terms then.

IRON—Sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig were effected at $31 50@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—There is rather more doing in Eastern, but these are without change of moment in value. The supply is adequate to the demand.

LEAD—Displays no new feature,—sales having been reported of about 70 tons foreign, part at $6@$6 06¼, and a parcel of Galena at $6 18¾, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—With a light stock and fair demand, Rockland is still quoted worth 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has not varied essentially,—the sales since our last including 120 bbls New Orleans, in lots, at 35c.@36c.; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 31c.@32c., and 47 clayed Cuba, at 29½c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is not so active, but is stiffly held at $2 87½@$3, mostly at the latter price, ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine continues in fair request at the advanced rates last noticed, with sales of 470 bbls. at 42½c.@43c. ℔ gallon. Tar, Pitch and White Resin rule about the same. Common Resin is more sought after, but at the old prices,—$1 75@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—We have heard of no important transactions in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is selling slowly at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon. There is not much of it on hand in this market. Palm Oil is dull and nominal. About 150 baskets Olive Oil brought $3 37½ each. Linseed is not actively sought after, but is quoted from 93c.@95c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is more freely taken at 85c.@92c. ℔ gallon, but the supply is quite adequate to a far livelier demand than now exists for it.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually improving in demand and value,—sales having been made to-day of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $19 68@$19 75 for new Mess; $19 37½ for old do.; and $16 68@$16 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats remain in fair request and very firm at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, the day's sales including 480 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and commands full rates; 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $22@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@22c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The market is dull, but steady. The receipts exceed the sales, yet the stock is light and induces firmness among holders, while there is no inclination to buy freely unless at lower rates. The transactions to-day were of a retail character, at former quotations.

SALT—The supply is moderate, and as the inquiry is improving a little, prices rule very firm, with, in some instances, a slight tendency to rise.

SEEDS—Remain inactive at old figures, with but a very small movement of all kinds in market.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile purchased, in lots, at 9½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are still rather quiet, though quoted steady.

SUGARS—Appear in pretty good request at full prices, with sales since our last of 1,110 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@7½c.; 275 Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 6½c.@7¼c., and 250 boxes brown and yellow Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. Prime were taken at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand for most descriptions is good. The home trade buy pretty freely, and there is more doing for export. Prices continue firm and buoyant. The sales since Tuesday have embraced 150 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@11½c.; 212 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@14c.; 265 bales Havana at 22c.@35c.; 61 bales Cuba on private terms; and some lots of manufactured Tobacco within the annexed range: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 17c.@23c.; medium, 5s and 8s, 15c.@16c.; common, 5s and 8s, 10c.@12c.; common to 16s, 10c.@12½c.; Twist in kegs, medium No 1, 15c.@20c.; Twist in kegs, common, 12c.@15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 18c.@23c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; Pounds, common, 11c.@12c.; Pounds, 32s, 14c.@18c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@31c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We have to notice sales to-day of 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon. The previous figures.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line to-day was a light one. The scarcity and dearness of produce affected shipments. For Liverpool, there were taken about 15,000 bushels Corn, mostly at 4¼d.@4½d. ℔ bushel; 700 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb., and 12 bales Rags at 10s. ℔ ton measurement. For London and Glasgow, the engagements were limited and rates nominally the same. For Bremen, there were shipped 10,000 lbs. Bone and 200 bales Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's) ... 132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manuf. 32 Warren-st

American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL ... 567 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 367 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO ... 119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT ... 308 Spring-st

Dentist.
CHAS. A PECK ... 443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.
S. H. FOILLON & CO. (Importers) ... 26 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 59 Maiden-lane and No. 51 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 13th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer ... 5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,) ... 60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 29 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 120 East 29th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD ... 440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO ... 117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO ... 119 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.
[illegible]

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY ... 75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 8 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants) ... 67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
B. TITUS & CO ... 323 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK." ... Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO ... No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO ... 44 Maiden-lane, and 28 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.*—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug 6 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 13th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 13th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.

AUG. 8, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

FULGHUNE'S PATENT POINTED ARM SELF-SETTING CIRCULAR SAWMILL.—A working model of this machine is on exhibition at No. 135 Centre st., (second floor,) where the undersigned, agent for the sale of State and County rights, will take pleasure in showing to any who may call its mode of operation at any time between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. At all other hours he may be found at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st. J. H. HUTTON, Agent.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new elegant three-story basement, brown stone front house, No. 156 [illegible] in Brooklyn, finished with all the modern improvements. [illegible] would take $5,000 in clothing, or would let to such [illegible]. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 5 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the Fifth Ward of this City; house in the best of order, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen at any time. Terms easy. E. P. BIXBY & CO., No. 321 Chatham-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, in Port Chester; lot 50 by 150, near the Depot. Inquire at No. 46 Bleecker-st. A. W. BOGERT.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, with wood-house, barns, and other necessary buildings. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 25 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS H. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 109 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated [illegible], about 20 miles from town by railroad, one five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 120 acres, good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, 3d story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of E. S. WESLEY, No. 40 William-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x38 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underland, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine, &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton-water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x30 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet. Situated on 127th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1,000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A first-class daguerreian gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city; has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill.; or WATSON, RITTER & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours' ride from New-York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres with out buildings, ornamental trees and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. respectfully announce that in addition to their regular auction business, they have organized several departments for disposing of real estate by private contract, separate registers being kept for different localities. By this arrangement buyers, whether of country or City property, are furnished with unusual facilities for making their selections.

Parties wishing to sell are invited to furnish descriptions of their property, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office, No. 7 Broad-st. Loans on bond and mortgage negotiated.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class Philadelphia brick dwellings, (English basement,) 19 by 50 feet, all the way up, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 19 by 133½ feet, court-yards 33½ feet, and rear yard 50 feet, containing all the modern improvements; and are four-story basement and cellar, and built in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every particular. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, and $1,000 in cash. Price $8,000 and $5,000 [illegible]. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO. [illegible] and commodious cottage houses to rent, with 6 rooms, for $225. Also parts of houses to rent. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Time 30 minutes from South Ferry. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, where plan of buildings may be seen.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 75 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., 227 feet on the east, and 233 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses which are rented for [illegible] each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

THE EAST NEW-YORK UNIONVILLE COMPANY.—Are selling lots and building houses on them on easy terms of payment. East New-York is now more easy of access than any other suburb of the City; same distance as 50th-st. from City Hall; time 30 minutes. It is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Several elegant cottage houses just finished and in process of finishing. Will be sold at $750, $1,400, $2,800, $4,000. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 195 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—Consisting of 111 acres, situated in the town of Montgomery, 11 miles from Newburg by railroad. Good buildings, rich soil, abundance and variety of fruit, and the farm is well watered. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That desirable property known as No. 117 Cherry-st., being at the corner of Catherine-st. Apply to PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—8 1-10 acres delightfully situated on the western bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, accessible by Railroad and Steamboat. Only $500 required to be paid down. Inquire of P. W. & S. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.—Schooner REBECCA AND HARRIET, 6 years old, carries 115 tons in 6½ feet water. In good order and well found. Now lying at foot of Delancey-st., E. R. For particulars inquire of M. T. BENYON, No. 369 South-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—The handsome three story house No. 77 West 20th-st., is in perfect order and has the modern improvements. Rent $700 a year. Immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. B. HART, 51 William st.

NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, and as the present tenant is about to leave the State, the furniture, which is new and of the best quality, is for sale. Apply to J. M. DOUGLASS, West Hoboken, one mile from the ferry.

PART OF A NICE HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, until May 1st, 1856, cheap as the law allows. Inquire at No. 25 Beekman st., New-York.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 58th-st. Apply to W. C. KERR, No. 91 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—First class three-story and basement brick house, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly located in Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent $800 per annum. Address or inquire of LEAVITT, WADSWORTH & CO., No. 186 Pearl st., corner of Pine, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease for a term of years, the new substantial brick buildings, Nos. 12 and 14 Pitt-st., with or without steam power. The buildings are well lighted and airy, and adapted to almost any kind of business. For further information inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.—Large well lighted and very desirable lofts, corner of William and John sts., entrance No. 84 John-st. will be let very low. Apply to STONE, GREACEN & CO., No. 20 Murray st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 236 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 135 Cliff-st.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS—By LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN.—It is the only positively self-sealing air tight can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement! Acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green peas, corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted. BROWNELL & CO., 548 Pearl st., near Broadway.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—No. 309 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES.—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

[illegible]

The names of the mortgagors and description of the property are on file at the office of the Association, No. 15 Bowery, Citizens' Bank Building. [illegible]

N. P. LABARTE, Sec'y. ROBERT F. HAWS, President.

Certified and approved by the Finance Committee.

WM. L. MILLER, Chairman.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 3d day of August, 1855 before me came ROBERT F. HAWS, President, and N. P. LABARTE, Secretary of Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association, who being duly sworn, do depose and say, that according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the Association.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO., CAPITAL $200,000 SHARES, $50 EACH.

JACOB CROMWELL, President. LEVI DODGE, Treasurer.

JACOB CROMWELL, ISAAC SEE, JAMES M. TAYLOR, [illegible], LEVI DODGE, Directors.

1,000 SHARES of the Stock remain to be subscribed for. Books for that purpose will be opened on the 10th inst., at the Office of Messrs. WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 18 William-st., New-York, where specimens of the articles produced can be seen and also the geological reports of the Quarry had.

10 per cent. to be paid on subscription, 15 per cent. on the 10th of September, and 15 per cent. every 30 days, thereafter, until the whole amount is paid in.

This Company is in successful operation, having a fine Factory at the Quarry, [illegible]

AUGUST 8, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following [illegible]

[illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle ... Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich ... Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, [illegible], Castlemaine, [illegible], Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency ... Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House, have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 26 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained. New-York, July 26, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned. W. CLARK & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office No. 29 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—HORSE AND BUGGY WAGON STOLEN.—At Hastings, N. Y., on Tuesday night the 7th inst.—Horse 16 hands high, of a dark reddish gray color, light hind feet; long light colored or silver tail; hind hoof has been cracked and now growing out. Light Buggy wagon, leather top, made by Stratton, New-York; old harness; together with a Trunk of Clothing. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, by applying at No. 11 Ferry-st., New-York. J. MATTISON.

$1,000 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, on the morning of the 1st of August, a roll of money, containing about $5,000 in Bills, principally of the City Banks. The above reward will be promptly paid and no questions whatever asked, on the return of the money to GEO. W. BEERS, Irving House.

LOST.—The lady who picked up an [illegible] BROOCH at the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, will oblige by returning the same to the owner at No. 186 West 21st st., and she will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN FERGUSON has removed from No. 11 [illegible] to Commercial Buildings, No. 25 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. New-York, July [illegible], 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution [illegible] by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following [illegible] of the stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

[illegible] hundred and fifty [illegible] shares held by Messrs. [illegible] Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & G. [illegible].

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR LIQUORS, UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10th and 11th, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine collection of choice brandies, wines, clarets, &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, among which will be found St. Julien and Chateau Margaux clarets, very old superior sherries, fine old [illegible], excellent old cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of fine vintage; [illegible] and other [illegible] wines; [illegible] schnapps, [illegible] and other celebrated champagnes, maraschino, [illegible] and absynthe cordials, olive oil, French wine vinegar. Also, some imported German cologne; together with 100,000 Havana segars of various brands, all of which are to be sold only in the original packages as imported, and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. The trade and private consumers are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as it offers unusual inducements. Terms, cash, in bankable money. Sale peremptory and all articles on the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Beautiful scenery and site, handsome house of 11 rooms and cellar, rain and spring water in house, and well by back door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, carriage and granary and other out-houses, all nearly new. Large barns, with stalls, granary and cellar, water in yard, with 30 acres rich farm land, 12 in arable condition in full bearing; 5 or 6 in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage. Also a young peach and pear orchard. Immediate possession given of front parlors, upper part of house and basement kitchen, and if required of whole house. The purchaser can have the farm in grain on without care or inconvenience, it being worked by a neighbor on shares, or he can take the oversight. It is in Westchester County, 3 miles from Sing-Sing, 1½ hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad—the express and all other trains stopping. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Ten per cent. on day of sale. Inquire further of E. H. BROWN, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st., from 1 till 2 o'clock, or Mr. [illegible] COX, state proprietor, at Sing-Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of George B. Thorne. To be sold on the premises the 15th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.—By ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Grand-st., of furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, tête-a-têtes, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble top washstands, mirrors, carpeting, rugs, hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen utensils, crockery and glass ware, 20 [illegible], &c., more other articles. Sale positive. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had at the salesrooms, No. 66 Nassau-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon, known as 308 and 308 Bleecker-st.; each being 25 feet wide and 95 feet deep. For further particulars, see advertisement in the Evening Post, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at Cassidy's Stables, No. 302 [illegible] st., at 10 o'clock, by order of assignee, one fine young mare and one young [illegible] both fast travelers and sound, nice drivers, well broke to saddle, single and double harness. Also, one two-horse harness, one single do., one two-horse carriage and one single do., and one fancy [illegible].

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer [illegible] WAVE, Capt. B. D. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Wescott's Dock, Brown's Dock (Middletown), and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Bay-st., pier [illegible] above the Erie Railroad [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHTS' line of Squan Stages connect with the boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEANPORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare 25 cents.—The new and fast double steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER [illegible] will run from foot of [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 50 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 50; Southold and Bridge Hampton, fare $1 25. [illegible] cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July [illegible], 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. FOST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, touching at the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M., Greenport 8, Orient Point 8:45, Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. [illegible] South-st., or of J. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 262 Water-st., New-York.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring. Touching at [illegible] each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND [illegible].—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON [illegible], leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER, FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer ever offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 182 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: [illegible] A. M., 12½ and 2½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., [illegible] A. M., 12½ and 2½ P. M. Pier No. 2 North River, [illegible] A. M., and 3 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on SUNDAY, August 12.—Fare 50 cents.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st. at 7½ o'clock, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 8 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, [illegible], in the City of New-York, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, [illegible], 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. B. BENNETT, (an individual banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Bank open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] [illegible] CO. For sale to the trade and club rooms at their store, No. [illegible].

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS, [illegible] Apply at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No. 70 Murray-st.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 13th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments on said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Beimer,
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	F. F. Rodewald,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report ... $2,950,059 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies	$180,411 46		
Interest	$122,731 80		
Less included in last statement	77,757 04	44,934 46	
			225,345 92
Total			$3,175,405 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12,736 26	
Paid Commissions	6,475 51	
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 93	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6,858 39	
Paid reduction of premiums	668 52	
Paid annuities	984 17	
		81,069 21
Total assets		$3,094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,960 81
Bonds and Mortgages	2,993,534 99
Fire Insurance account	364 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)	60,080 43
Bills receivable	3,378 62
Deposited for Taxes	4,378 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	33 642 15
Due from agents	16 077 81
Total	$3,094,336 14

Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due	$38,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21,509,683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,[illegible],943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855	8,[illegible]

Total number running 1st Aug. 1855 ... 8,356
Of which 7,319 are for Life.
Of which 866 are for 7 years.
Of which 36 are for 1 year.
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.

Total ... 8,356

Increase in amount at Risk ... $607,200 00
Increase in amount of Policies ... 183
Average amount insured for each Policy of insurance ... $2,775 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H. Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
Jas. D. Sprenlls,	John M. Stuart,	Hamilton Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'k G. Moulton,	Chas. J. Stedman,	Cephas H. Norton,
John P. Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H. Popham,
Lycurgus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE B. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

Jacob Little,	M. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John E. Peters,	John Garcia,	J. E. Lahens,
Ramsey Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	H. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward [illegible],
T. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. E. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin B. Trittle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. P. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jon's Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. F. Duryea,	Thomas Havilan[d],
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Luger,	Andrew J. Case,
Cross. F. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
S. H. Himbark,		David S. Holmes.
George Read,	James B. Quick.	

J. WILSON FRENSORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

THE HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Elias G. Drake,	Albert W. Robinson,	William West,
David M. Reese,	William Hagadorn,	William G. Lyon,
Robert McClellan,	Daniel Richards,	John Castree,
A. W. King,	Alex. McConochie,	John T. Conover,
Nathaniel Sawyer,	Henry Hart,	

E. G. DRAKE, President.
ROBERT DUMONT, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices No. 3 Wall-st. and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

BARGAINS.—One Hallet, Davis & Co.'s 7-octave Piano, nearly new, cost $350, for $150; one Gilbert, $150, $125 and $100 each; one Chickering, $195; Melodeons at $25, $40 and $65, all in perfect order. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at low prices. Harmoniums and reed Organs for churches. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public in their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING (JACOB) PIANO.—New, round corners, for $250. Second-hand Chickering for $130, good one for $120, one for $80, and one for $70. New pianos from five factories. All will be sold very low. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

MELODION FOR SALE.—A 5 octave rosewood Melodion, nearly new and in complete order. It must be sold, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply at No. 285 Front-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6, 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which iron is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

LEECHES.—20,000 fresh Swedish leeches, arrived in [illegible], per steamer Washington, for sale by J. F. GLEU & CO., No. 60 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE! ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LEWISBURG, July 27, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: I have but three bottles of your medicine left now, as I have been selling it very fast during this month. I am now perfectly satisfied that it will cure the AGUE. I have lived here four years, and had the Ague all the time till I took your remedy, and I have not had the least symptom of it since. All that use it pronounce it the only thing that will cure it.

I shall want some more as soon as you can send it. Let me know whether I shall remit to you by mail, or if an agent will call for it.

And, hoping to receive another lot soon, I remain yours, most respectfully, C. R. McGINLEY.

PINE RUN, Mich., July 31, 1855.

Dr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: Your cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some that have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the cure.

Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN.

Messrs. BABB & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 2, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not lost a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else."

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 24, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: Send me one gross of your Fever and Ague Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I sold the last bottle.

Yours truly, H. B. BABCOCK.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only TEMPORARY RELIEF from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to Ague Sufferers that it is SAFEST to try the ONLY HARMLESS REMEDY FIRST. For further evidence of the unvarying efficacy of my "Antidote to Malaria," the PUBLIC are respectfully referred to every dealer who has sold it. C. H. RING, Esq., No. 192 Broadway, has retailed large quantities, and not a purchaser has complained, and it is not likely they will. DIRECTIONS are few and simple, but must be strictly followed. JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; and Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *declining life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, who can be consulted on those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the most celebrated oculists of the age, and is the very best application that can be used for Inflammatory Diseases of the Eyes. It acts almost like magic, and speedily removes all appearances of disease. Many cases of almost total blindness have been cured by it, and many physicians have proved it so eminently successful in their practice, that they rely confidently upon it. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner William, New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its efficacy—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office, Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 518 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York, said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
American Steam Gauge Co.
H. K. MOORE, Superintendent.
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.
BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 14, 1855.

ADIRONDACK PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondack Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M. Cleveland 3:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at noon. P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 6:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 6:45 P. M., on following [illegible], also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and [illegible], Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

TRAINS FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at [illegible] A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo [illegible] P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:50 P. M., reaching [illegible] at 1:20 A. M., Toledo 4:00 A. M., Chicago 6:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, [illegible], &c.

Through Tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., VIA PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leave Providence at 9:00 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaching Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondents to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:45, Dayton at 6:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 8:00 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:18 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30 in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.

RICHARD H. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 8 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars, through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M., fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 25 in 1st, and $3 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 1st; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared in first rate order for steamers' use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chestnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL, COAL.—Lehigh, and red and white ash coal, broken, egg and stove sizes, carefully prepared and under cover, for sale at the lowest market price. MARTIN & PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st., corner of Desbrosses-st.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 510 Greenwich-st., 114 Duane-st., and 26th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY.—The advertiser wishes to find one or two gentlemen contemplating living in the country, to join him in erecting a house each on splendid building sites, with say ten acres of land attached to each, overlooking the North and East Rivers, twenty-five miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. To such very favorable propositions will be made, and the property would be much enhanced in value the moment the houses were erected. Address, confidentially, HUDSON RIVER, this office.

HOUSE WANTED—For one, three or five years, by an unexceptionable small family, a three story house, new or nearly new, with all the modern improvements, somewhere between 10th and 34th sts., and 5th and 10th avs. Rent must not exceed $850, and the house must in every respect be first class, as the tenant will be a very desirable one. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,042, Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized house, in a good locality in New-York or near the Heights, Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,915, New-York Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small three-story house in the upper part of the City. Price not to exceed $[illegible]. Address box No. 3,[illegible], Post Office, stating location and price.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE.—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 29
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 26

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin ... $120
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $120, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD.—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship ILLINOIS. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public is informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA.—PASSAGE $60.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua. Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail. The fastest and most expeditious line to San Francisco. The [illegible] of Nicaragua, [illegible] Punta Arenas, Bay, Baths, [illegible] [illegible] landing, fare including [illegible] crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, direct, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. For information, or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for the route.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations, with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 11th of August, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 31 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. F. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS prevailing at New-Orleans, the steamer CAHAWBA will not leave until Aug. 25.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages to Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. W. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING AT YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL AND HUDSON. Meals served on board. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. T. POLHEMUS, will leave New-York from foot of Jay-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in time for the cars. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 223 West-st., near Jay-st.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be strictly scrutinized.
[illegible] CORB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND.—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cars to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE W. MACKAY against JOHN LAIDLAW and HIRAM POND.—To JOHN LAIDLAW and HIRAM POND, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855, which complaint was filed in said office on the 20th day of July 1855.
jy31-law6wS* HAY S. MACKAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SLANE and JOHN CAMBRIE and others.—To the Creditors of JOHN CAMBLIN and WILLIAM A. BORNE: You are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, 18th day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock, in the afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining a suitable and proper person to be appointed Receiver of the property and effects assigned by said Cambrie & Borne, to Henry M. Burrill, deceased, and to take from such Receiver security, pursuant to the order made in this action on the 4th day of August, inst.—Dated Aug. 4, 1855. WILLIAM BOSE, Referee.
aug-law6w WILLIAM H. GRISWOLD, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARRON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 48 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of December next. Dated June 22, 1855.
JOHN COCHRAN,
EDWARD KAVANAGH, Executors.
je 23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against STEPHEN WATERMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of J. G. MACKAY, No. 8 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, July 25, 1855.
CORNELIA WATERMAN, Administratrix.
jy26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES F. JEWETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, executors, at their place of business, corner of [illegible] and Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated April 27, 1855.
JOHN JEWETT, Jr.,
GEORGE W. JEWETT,
BENJ. F. BEAVER, Executors.
ap28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COGGESHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JAMES M. COGGESHALL, No. 21 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1855.
JAMES M. COGGESHALL, Executor.
SARAH M. COGGESHALL,
ELIZA M. COGGESHALL, Executrices.
ap28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of E. W. MARBURY, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855.
JAMES JENKINS,
JANE MARTIN, Administrators.
mr20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVIS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 10 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855.
ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.
f2-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. LOTT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE FOSTER, No. 286 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated April 5, 1855.
SAMUEL A. LOTT, Administrator.
ap7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALSH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 26, 1855.
SAMUEL E. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM TURNER, Executors.
jy16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. GEBHARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 11 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.
JAMES S. SLUYTER,
MARGARET W. GEBHARD, Executors.
f6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 108 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1855.
ROOFER C. VAN VORST, Administrator.
jy7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DIMON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 13 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated April 21, 1855.
JAMES COLLINS, Administrator.
my15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. TALLMADGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of H. F. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 9, A. D. 1855.
MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.
(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. CHAUNCEY CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO., for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 52 Liberty-st.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.
(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
CHAUNCEY CLARK,
ERIE L. HALL.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of JACOB DURYEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JACOB DURYEE,
ISAAC DURYEE,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.
No. 287 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

The undersigned will continue the MAHOGANY AND LUMBER BUSINESS at the old stand, under the name and firm of JACOB DURYEE'S SONS, where they hope to meet with the same liberal patronage extended to the late firm.
ISAAC DURYEE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAINES, BROS. & CUMMINGS, Piano-forte Manufacturers, at No. 176 3d-av., New-York, is this 8th day of August, 1855, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said business will be continued, and all claims against said firm settled by M. J. & F. W. HAINES.
(Signed) M. J. HAINES,
F. W. HAINES,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1855. D. P. CUMMINGS.

London, July 7, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. [illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its great commercial competition with the best of foreign brands, [illegible] which will be found to recommend itself for purity, body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

H. J. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 68 and 69 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES.—WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, road and plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month or single job, in any part of the United States. The system of operation of this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation from the press and inhabitants of every city where it has been tried—the merits of the [illegible] [illegible] street cleaners, but as [illegible] [illegible] improved roads. In this respect they deserve the attention of every civil engineer who [illegible] their construction. [illegible] [illegible] have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner [illegible]. For particulars address [illegible] CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 138 South [illegible], Philadelphia.

New-York Daily Times.

The Mayor's Message in Regard to the Contract for Blasting Diamond Reef.

No. 132 Chambers-street, Aug. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In your issue of the 8th inst. you publish the veto of the Mayor to the awarding of the contract for the blasting of Diamond Reef. In this document His Honor takes occasion to animadvert on the conduct of the Street Commissioner as to the wording of his specification, which he alleges to be ambiguous, and concludes by recommending another survey by competent and honest engineers, which signifies that the engineer who at present has charge of said work is either dishonest or incompetent, or both. In your editorial column, in commenting on said veto, you state that "the City Treasury would be much benefited by a resurvey," which means (if it means anything) that the plans and sections of Diamond Reef registered in the Street Commissioner's Office by the engineer in charge of said work are fraudulently incorrect, *i. e.*, they were made to favor certain bidders to the detriment of others, and of the City, for which you owe me a full and ample apology.

I am the engineer in charge of said work. I, and I alone am responsible for the specifications issued by the Street Department, April 6, 1855, and for the plans and sections of said Diamond Reef, registered in the Street Commissioner's Office on or before said date.

On March 2, 1855, the Street Commissioner directed me to get out the specifications for the blasting of Diamond Reef. I accordingly did so, and on April 6, 1855, the following specification was issued from the Street Department:

"Sealed proposals will be received at the Street Commissioner's Office until Monday, April 16, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., for blasting and removing the Reef between Governor's Island and the Battery, known as Diamond Reef. The Reef known as Diamond Reef, lying between Governor's Island and the Battery, to be blasted and removed to the depth of 22 feet below mean low water. The form and dimensions of the Rock are given on the Plans and Sections registered in the Street Commissioner's Office.

The contractor to be responsible for each and every accident that may occur to persons, and damages to property caused by the blasting and removing of the rock.

The amount of security required for the faithful performance of the above will be $40,000.

Estimators will state in their bids the *lowest terms* for which they will blast and remove the rock to the depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, including all the damage, if any, that may occur to persons or property resulting from the blasting and removing of the said rock."

It is unnecessary for me to quote further from the specifications as the rest is nearly the same as all other specifications issued from the Street Department.

His Honor the Mayor seems to think that the above is equivocal, inasmuch as it requires bidders to state their lowest terms. Yet I, who wrote the above, do not see anything doubtful about it—nor do I believe any one else would, except those who think with Prince Talleyrand, that "Language was made to conceal men's ideas." "As could be foretold," says his Honor, "estimators construed this advertisement differently; some bidding by the yard, others by the gross." I would like to know in what part of the specification will be found the number of cubic yards contained in Diamond Reef, or where any allusion whatever is made to cubic yards. If that cannot be found on the specification, I do not see by what right bidders would state their price per cubic yard, inasmuch as there was no quantity specified by means of which to test who was the lowest bidder.

I pass over for the present (to be brought up at the proper time and place, however,) a sort of treatise on the most approved manner of swindling the public—"Ambiguity," "Ingeniously worded Specifications," "Friends of heads of Departments," &c.,—to the following, which I quote in full:

"In the present instance the greatest uncertainty existed in the minds of bidders—every bid put in was vague, [illegible] could be executed, and the lowest bid for the gross and the lowest bid for the cubic yard were each 'the lowest bidder.'"

Now, according to His Honor's reasoning, a bid per cubic foot would be regular, or, better still, per cubic inch. Could no enterprising individual be found who would be willing to remove Diamond Reef by the ounce, or by the drachm, apothecary's weight?

I do not intend to enter with His Honor into his very able dissertation on the principles of American government in general, nor into that of the City of New-York in particular, but will content myself by quoting the concluding paragraph of His Honor's communication:

"If, however, you do not concur with me, permit me to suggest that before making any contract for the work, careful surveys be made by competent and honest engineers, and that the money to pay for it be placed in the tax bill, and authority be procured from the Legislature to raise it for this purpose."

My reply to the above is that I demand an instant, rigid and searching investigation before a mixed Committee from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen; that said Committee be empowered to appoint an engineer who will make a faithful tracing of the plans and sections registered by me in the Street Commissioner's Office; that said tracing be compared by each member of said Committee with the original now in possession of Mr. Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, and that said *tracing be signed by each member of said Committee* in proof of its accuracy, and then that the same be transmitted to Professor A. D. Bache, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., to be compared with documents in his possession to ascertain its general accuracy.

I remain yours, respectfully,
EDWARD BOYLE,
Engineer in Charge.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

SICK.

Patrick Cunningham was attacked with cramps as he walked along and too case off he took down two glasses of brandy at Blackburn's, in Washington-street, and to give it full chance to circulate through his body and thus dissipate the symptoms, he stretched himself out upon the sidewalk, where he was found by the police.

NOT POSTED.

Charles Miller was found in Worth-street, lives at No. 164 West Broadway, did not know anything of the matter.

John Brogan lives nowhere; was too drunk to know anything.

John Donnelly of Norwich, Connecticut, got liquor in West or Washington streets, and knows nothing more.

A woman unable from intoxication to give her name, residence or anything else. Remanded.

CHEAP FOR FOREIGN.

Thomas Garvey, of No. 29 City Hall-place, drank in James, between Madison and Oak streets; does not know who keeps the store; he paid three cents per glass, and took five or six glasses.

ESSEX MARKET.

The examinations at Essex Market number five in all; they presented nothing new—the answers being, generally, to the purport of ignorance of all the wanted facts.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

[illegible]

Daniel Sweeny was found lying in the street; resides at No. 212 West Twenty-sixth street; drank one glass only, and that was brandy; got it on his way home from work—being very tired after a day's hard labor, it had a great effect; did not know where he got it.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Andrew King was found sleeping on the sidewalk, his feet being uncovered and disposed of in the gutters. On being woke he loudly declared that he was sitting on the dock bathing his feet to cure a cold he had got. He lives in Twenty-ninth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and has a family in Charleston, S. C., was attacked with cholera, and drank four glasses to keep himself right, and thought it made him all wrong. He also had a glass of burnt brandy and spice in a store down town and not having eaten anything it affected his head.

SLEEPY.

Patrick Hunter was found sleeping on the sidewalk; he works in the distillery at Williamsburg, he came over to New-York to get some clean clothes and met a friend with whom he drank one or two glasses, felt sleepy and sat down, and the policeman wouldn't let him [illegible].

YET TO COME.

Catharine Curran was found in Laurens-street, incapable of self-conduct. At present she is unable to give any account of her misdeeds.

John McCaffrey attempted an assault upon the policeman, and is not yet prepared to reply.

A HARD BED.

Hugh McDonough, of No. 29 West Thirty-second street, was found lying on the sidewalk; was down town on business, and drank some beer; how often he who of dependent knoweth not.

[illegible]

Philip Smith and Ransome Harris need reflection before they can make affidavit.

Opinion of Judge Dean.

In the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie, August 9, in the matter of the application of John Johnson for a discharge from arrest for an alleged violation of the Act for the suppression of intemperance, Judge Dean delivered an opinion. Following are the conclusions to which he arrives:

1. That the right to a trial by a common law jury of twelve men in cases of misdemeanor, is secured by the Constitution and cannot be taken away by the Legislature.

2. That the law in reference to an examination, applicable to other cases of misdemeanor, is alike applicable to offences for selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory law.

3. That the person charged with an offence for selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory law, has the right to give bail to appear and answer at the next Criminal Court, having cognizance of the offence and in which he may be indicted, the same as in other misdemeanors triable by a Court of Special Sessions.

The prisoner on giving satisfactory bail in the sum of $500, conditioned as required by law, must be discharged. I have reached this conclusion on the examination of this case as an original question, but I am fully supported by two of my brethren, Judges Morris and Parker, each of whom have had a similar case before them, and have come to a like conclusion.

Inebriates in Brooklyn.

Nineteen of these unfortunates were arrested by the Brooklyn Police during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, in the several Districts as follows: First—2, Second—9, Third—4, Fourth—1, Fifth—1, Sixth—2.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report in which they recommend additional appropriations for the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and introduced an Ordinance supplementary to the Ordinance relating thereto of the Board of Councilmen.

The following are the additional appropriations called for in the Ordinance as amended: $55,251 22 for the payment of contracts for the erection of Public Buildings, made under the authority of the Common Council, by the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies; $33,000 93 for Repairs of Public Buildings and in furnishing supplies, in accordance with ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; $25,000 for expenses necessarily incurred in the repairs of pavements and streets for the remainder of the year 1855; $15,000 for the repairs of roads and avenues. Total, $128,321 13.

The report and accompanying ordinance were adopted.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

The Committee on Public Health reported in favor of concurrence with the other Board, to allow the Trustees of the Congregation "Sheath Israel" to remove remains from the burial-places on grounds between Oliver, Madison, Chatham and James streets. The extension of the Bowery through to Franklin-square passes through said grounds. Concurred in.

NIGHT SOIL.

Concurrence was voted with the report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of directing the City Inspector to advertise and sell the right to all the night soil received from the city; said report providing that it shall be removed immediately in boats made expressly for the purpose.

THE STANDS AROUND CLINTON MARKET.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in reference to a resolution of inquiry as to the occupancy by hucksters of the sheds around Clinton Market, to the exclusion of country farmers. He states that by previous resolution of the Board the sidewalks on Spring street, opposite the market, was appropriated to their use. On this side of the market, he says, there is plenty of room—and, moreover, that a majority of the time the stands thus allowed there are principally vacant. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

THE BALANCE DOCK IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Balance Dock, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, East River, and whether the same was an obstacle to commerce, submitted a report with detail of the evidence taken. Laid on the table.

NEW COUNTY JAIL.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of concurrence with the other Board in advertising for a lot upon which to erect a building for a new County Jail and Third District Court and Prison. The report designates as the location for the building the Corporation lots situated between Ludlow and Essex streets, and Grand and Broome streets, and a prolonged debate arose upon the question of concurrence.

Alderman Wm. Tucker charged the report to be insufficient, and that the matter had not been sufficiently investigated.

On motion the report of the Committee, with instruction to fully examine the matter, was referred to him.

THE MAYOR AND POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee on Law Department—Alderman Wakeman, Chairman—submitted a lengthy report, on the Mayor's declining to give the Board information relative to appointments in the Police Department. The Committee cite first the resolution passed at the last session of the Board, requesting a report by the Mayor, of the list of all the appointments made to the Police from the 1st of January, and other particulars connected with such appointments which His Honor declined giving, with denial of the right of the Common Council to interfere with the Police Department. The Committee contend that the Mayor is in duty bound to furnish such information as called for in the resolution referred to. The Charter, they allege, requires the heads of each department of the City Government to furnish information relative to their departments when duly called upon. The Committee advert in substantiation of this construction of the Charter, to the principle established by the Mayor himself, in his call last Spring upon the Governors of the Alms-house for information connected with their department.

His denial on his own part to give the information solicited of the Police Department is in direct contrariety to the principle thus assumed. The written opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation is further quoted, directly overruling the position now assumed by the Mayor. As the Mayor has declared in his messages to the public that he should, in matters of law, be governed by the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, who by statute is his legal adviser, the Committee express the hope that he will forthwith cheerfully comply with the resolution of this Board and furnish the information desired. The Committee in proceeding to speak of the importance of a correct settlement of the question thus raised, state, that in consideration of the powers of the Common Council having by degrees through many years of legislation and practice been so entrenched upon, that it has become necessary to retain the little authority remaining with vigilance and firmness. The establishment of the principle contended for by the Mayor, would, in this view, be *a serious blow to the authority and independence* of the two branches of the City Legislature. If the head of the Police Department may deny the authority of the Board to ask for information, so may each of the other eight departments. The refusal may extend to any request made, and the result would be that two branches of the Common Council could obtain no information whatever from the executive departments, except with the same form and delay as in the passage of ordinances. The Committee notice one or two points in the Mayor's message containing his refusal to give information of the Police Department, the Mayor assuming that the object of the inquiries of this Board was not to procure information for the purposes of legislation, they hold as an unwarrantable assumption and believe it to be the first instance on record where an executive officer has assumed to constitute himself sole judge as to whether the Legislature in the performance of its duties really requires information upon a certain subject or not. All the heads of the various City departments might return the same response. Further comment than the enunciation of such doctrine they deem unnecessary. In reply to the allegation of the Mayor that the information asked would be as detrimental to the interests of the department, as it would be a violation of the charter, the Committee state that how it could prove detrimental they are unable to perceive, nor will they take it upon themselves to imagine. As to its being a violation of the Charter we quote sec. 5, of the 3d article of the act of 1844, establishing and regulating the police of the City of New-York, which declares that "the Mayor shall at least bring three months report to the Common Council on the State of the Police in practical operation, with such information in his possession as may promote the welfare and efficiency of the Department, with such suggestions as he may deem proper." We also quote the last clause of the 21st section of the Charter of 1849, which requires that every head of Department shall make similar report of the rest of his department. The Committee, in conclusion in the event of the continuance of the refusal of the Mayor to furnish the information asked, recommend for adoption a resolution directing that if His Honor the Mayor shall continue his refusal to comply with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed January 12, 1855, requesting certain information from him in reference to the Police Department, until the expiration of ten days, that the counsel to the Corporation be directed to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, and to take such other legal proceedings as shall be necessary to inforce a compliance with the terms of the resolution of January 12.

The report on motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.

Upon motion for adjournment, Alderman Hoffmire rose to make explanation of his remarks made at the last meeting of the Board, in reference to corruption, as charged against Alderman Moses. He wished to state that he did not make the charge himself, but could bring the party who told him some two months since of Alderman Moses receiving money as a bribe. He felt called to make this explanation, and regretted that Alderman Moses was not present to hear it.

Adjourned to Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Vermilyea took the Chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the following bills were read a third time and passed: In favor of remitting tax of 1854, against [illegible] Company and No. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in relation to building a sewer in [illegible] Forty-ninth to Fortieth-street. In relation to [illegible] of Truss Company No. 5. In relation to [illegible] Company No. 22. In favor of fitting [illegible] One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and [illegible] streets, First and Second avenues. In favor of [illegible] south east corner of Eighth avenue and [illegible] street. In relation to building a house for [illegible] of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12. In relation [illegible] the Tompkins Market. In favor of confirming [illegible] list for sunken lots between Avenues A [illegible] [illegible] In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Thirty-[illegible] from Tenth avenue. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Thirty-[illegible] Ninth and Tenth avenues. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Broadway, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-streets. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Twenty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Tompkins-street, &c. In favor of confirming assessment list for repairing drain in Monroe-street. In favor of paying Dr. Marsh and others, for medical services at Station-houses. In favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Sullivan-street. In favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Essex-street, between Hester and Grand streets. In relation to a location for Hose Company No. 27. In favor of purchasing a new carriage for Hose Company No. 46. In relation to the purchase of an engine, for Company No. 51. In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in reference to filling sunken lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the pavement in West Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be repaired. To lay sidewalks in Forty-fourth-street. To flag sidewalks in Lewis-street. To appropriate $500 for the repair of Hedley Bridge. To work One Hundred and Tenth-street as a country road. To appropriate $150 to remove obstructions on Robinson-street pier. To remove pump in front of No. 367 Madison-street. That the sidewalks corner of Fifth-street and Second-avenue be relaid. That the sum of $6,666 45 be appropriated for the payment of Police Magistrates for working on the Sunday.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Clancey called up his resolution, laid over on Thursday night: That the Commissioner of Streets, &c., be directed to extend the time for receiving proposals for the Worth Monument to the 15th of September. That the Comptroller publish in his semi-annual report the amount for carriage hire for His Honor the Mayor, the clerks in his office, and all other persons riding at the public expense.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday.

Coroner's Investigations.

DEATH IN THE STREET.

A woman named Anna Askinson, aged 30 years, a native of Ireland, on Thursday night, while in company with William Askinson, her husband, in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, fell to the pavement and die immediately. On the person of deceased marks of violence were noticed, and suspicion of foul play rested upon her husband, who was taken into custody by Sergeant Sandford, of the Twenty-first District. The body was conveyed to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Hilton. Policeman Tucker, on examination, testified to the discovery of the body on the side-walk, William Askinson at the time sitting beside it. Wm. Askinson testified that both he and his wife were of intemperate habits, and that the latter had been of late suffering from debility; they had been very recently turned from their former residence for non-payment of rent. The testimony of the physician was to the effect that the marks of violence bore no reference to the cause of death, but that deceased died of acute inflammation, superinduced by intemperance. Verdict—"Death from acute meningitis," or inflammation of the artery of the brain. Askinson was thereupon discharged from custody.

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was yesterday held at Coenties-slip, by Coroner Hilton, on the body of Nathaniel Small, a native of Massachusetts, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday evening last. Deceased was employed on board the schooner *Nerissa*, of Hingham, Mass., now moored in the slip. A barge lies between the schooner and the wharf, and deceased, while attempting to get ashore for a bucket of water is supposed to have slipped and thus to have fallen overboard. The splash was heard and efforts, which proved futile, were made to save him. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

SUPPOSED DROWNING.

The body of an unknown man, who appeared to be of about 50 years of age, was yesterday found at the foot of Harrison-street, floating in the river. An inquest was held by Coroner Wilhelm, when a verdict of "Death from causes unknown, supposed by drowning," was returned. Deceased was in height about 5 feet 7 inches, of stout build; he had short brown curly hair; he wore a dark brown coat, green cloth pants, and had on thick shoes; in his pockets was found $1 70.

DROWNED.

Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad, name unknown, of about 12 years of age, who was found dead in the North River, at the foot of Canal-street. Deceased had apparently been in the water about 24 hours, and is supposed to have fallen over in the water while gathering wood on the dock. This supposition is advanced from the fact that a basket with some pieces of coal and chips was found near him. Verdict accordingly. The lad was of slight make, had short hair, and wore a striped linen shirt, linen jacket and pantaloons, and had a velvet cap.

Police News.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND RECOVERY OF SILVER PLATE.

Officers Marsh and Kelley, of the Fourth District Police Court, yesterday recovered on a search warrant issued by Mr. Justice Pearcy, at the Fourth District Court, twenty-eight pieces of silverware, consisting of spoons and forks. The property was found secreted in a house on Fifty-first street, near the Eleventh-avenue, and was stolen from the hotel of Mr. Peck, at New-Rochelle, in Westchester County. From information, the officers suspected a woman of New-Rochelle as being the thief; she had been for sometime in the employ of Mr. Peck as chambermaid. Officer Kelley thereupon arrested Catharine Rooney, and on searching her room twenty-two other pieces of silver plate were found, in spoons and forks. On going to the hotel, Mr. Peck identified the property, it being marked with his name in full, (the marks were scratched off of some,) although he had not previously missed them from his stock. Accused was held.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY HOUSE—CURIOUS PROCEDURE.

House No. 438, kept by two men named Valentine and Mathews, was visited officially by the police on the evening of Thursday, when the proprietors, with some girls, were arrested. Justice Connolly, at a late hour, visited the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and released the parties, who were rearrested yesterday morning, and taken before Justice Brennan, at the Mayor's Office, who discharged the girls, and held the men in $300 bonds to keep the peace.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

A descent was made by Policemen Kelly and Marsh, of the Fourth District Police Court, upon a disorderly house located at No. 146 Forty first-street. They arrested six women, who gave their names as Elizabeth McDonald, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth Nolan, Maria Graham, Ann Nolan and Elizabeth Wheeler. They were taken before Mr. Justice Pearcy, who sent them each to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE LATE STABBING ON THE WASHINGTON.

Further arrests were made in this case yesterday, the full complement of the assailants now being in custody, Officers Fitzgerald and Travis, of the Fourth District, capturing Joseph Walker, *alias* Nicholas King, and Timothy McCarthy. They were taken before Mr. Justice Connolly, and held to await the result of Thomson's injuries. John Thompson still lies in a very critical condition at the Hospital, with but small chances of recovery.

HAUL OF STREET-WALKERS.

The Police of the Fourth Ward on Thursday evening were out looking after the street-walkers. They succeeded in capturing upwards of thirty unfortunates of all sorts and conditions, and of ages varying from 15 to 50 years. The greater number of them were sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Lilly, a publican doing business at No. 345 Eighth-avenue, was yesterday taken before Justice Pearcy charged with making a felonious assault upon Patrick Corbitt of 422 Eighth-avenue. It appears that the injured man had been to a fire and on his return called in at the public house of defendant where a quarrel ensued, in the course of which, Lilly struck him with some blunt instrument, inflicting a very serious wound on the right side of the head above and behind the right ear. Held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

The Blind Institution.

Some time since the Councilmen called for Mr. Corporation Counsel Dillon's opinion, as to the powers of a Committee of that body to investigate the affairs of the Blind Institution, the language of the inquiry implying that the officers of said institution had refused to submit to an inquiry into their affairs. (This Committee was appointed, it seems, under the apprehension that, in the present financial condition of the Institution, the inmates would soon become a charge upon the City, and with a view, if possible, of discovering some way to avert the anticipated expense.) Mr. Dillon responds that in his opinion the Committee have power to investigate so far as the officers of the Institution willingly consent, but no farther. Appended to the report is a letter from Isaac Wood, the President of the Institution, suggesting that they were ready for, and invited, investigation, and had never resisted any examination.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

Swain Lindsley vs. Mary Ann Lindsley.—In this case the complainant is a Policeman who seeks to get a divorce from Mary Ann because of adultery with one who had married the eldest daughter of the parties. The wife denied the allegation, and set up that there was a lady at Red Bank who had usurped her rights of bed and board, claiming alimony and a fee for counsel. Yesterday his Honor made an order for the wife to have $10 per month and $50 for a counsel fee. The star filed an affidavit to the effect that he had only $760 per annum and had two children to support, consequently could not afford to pay.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Birdsall.

Samuel Allen suing as the Assignee of George D. Clark vs. George Scharff.—In this case, reported yesterday, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

[Advertisement.]

Sleep in Peace.—Hacker's Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a guarantee against mosquitoes and all insects, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band, and arranged so as to contract and expand as necessity requires, thereby affording entire protection against mosquitoes. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. Therefore, as a matter of economy and for your own comfort, lose no time in providing yourself with one of Hacker's Canopy Nets. W. Stratton, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 243 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, "Norman Leslie" will be repeated for the last time. The French pantomimists, with their pantomime of the "Night Owl," will also terminate their engagement to-night. Therefore those wishing to see these two popular pieces, must improve this, the only opportunity left them.

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures, Gas Fixtures.—We are manufacturing some new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., in gilt, and in French and artistic bronze, which purchasers are invited to examine. Curtis & Ray, No. 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depôt, No. 370 Broadway. Archer Warner & Co.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. William Miller, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Lemerick, of New-York.

On Wednesday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, John P. Parsons, of Bayport, East Florida, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late John P. Decatur.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, Gratia, daughter of Albert P. and Rebecca C. Houghton, aged 1 year, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 10½ Grove-st.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, William S. Cox, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 82 East 15th-st., to-morrow (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, George Willoughby, infant son of William and Eliza Jane Wade, aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, Joseph Willoughby, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 299 West 22d st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Oak Hills Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, John Edward, youngest child of Rev. John J. and Henrianna Elsendorf, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, which will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, Jane R., wife of Wm. D. Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 West 21st st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family burial ground, at High Bridge, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, George Chapin, twin son of James M. and Ann M. Odell, aged 3 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 131 East 28th-st., this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

In Jersey City, on Friday morning Aug. 10, Capt. Chas. H. Williams, aged 28 years and 25 days.

At Canarsie, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 9, fell asleep in Jesus Margaret, wife of A. A. Myers, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Stages leave 26 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Coventryville, Chenango County, on Sunday, Aug. 5, Augusta M. Demarest, wife of Rev. Wm. H. Lockwood.

At Schenectady, at the residence of his grandfather, Dr. Fonda, Thomas William, only child of William B. Clarke, aged 17 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 10.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	86½	460	Erie Railroad	b60 53¼
10,000	do	b60 87	100	do	s60 53
16,000	Missouri 6s	b60 93	1250	do	53
1,000	do	93	200	do	s30 53
44,000	Louisiana 6s	85½	300	do	53
15,000	California 7's '70	b3 86½	1100	do	b3 53
15,000	do	b3 87	200	do	53
5,000	Ohio 6s, '75	111	100	do	b20 53
6,000	City 5s, '70	100	100	do	b30 53
10,000	Harlem 1st Mt. B'ds	91½	250	do	s30 53
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bds	80	200	do	s30 53
6,000	Erie Cvt. Bds. '71	86	200	do	b10 53
2,000	do	b60 87	500	do	b60 53
15,000	Erie Bonds of '83	100	100	do	s10 53
10,000	do	100	200	do	s10 53
25,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91½	150	do	c 53
5,000	do	b30 92	100	do	s60 53
5,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bds.	77	100	do	b30 53
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	b3 88½	5	Sixth-av. R. R.	78
80,000	do	b60 88	310	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	76
5,000	do	88	300	do	b60 77
10,000	Ill. Free'd Bds.	89	300	Reading Railroad	s3 96½
9,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bs.	91½	100	do	s60 96
16,000	New-York Cen. 7s	103½	250	do	s60 96
1,000	Terre & Alt. 2d M. B.	84	200	do	s3 96
8	Clev. & Pitts Div. B.	78	200	do	96
28	Bank of Commerce	110	32	do	96
25	do	110¼	250	do	b30 97
5	Hanover Bank	98	300	do	b30 97¼
45	Metropolitan Bank	109	700	do	b60 97¼
10	Corn Ex. Bank	101½	2050	do	s3 97
10	Commonwealth Bank	100	500	do	s30 96½
100	McCulloch Gold		100	do	s30 97
150	Nicaragua T. Co.	s3 18	400	do	b60 97½
50	do	s3 18¼	200	do	b3 97
50	do	b60 18	200	do	97¼
450	do	b60 18	100	do	b30 97¼
200	do	s3 18	25	Hudson Riv. RR.	s3 41
400	do	b30 18	100	do	s3 41½
150	Canton Co.	b60 26	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 30
100	do	s60 27½	100	do	s60 30
348	Penn. Coal Co.	108	200	do	30
100	do	108½	100	do	b60 29
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 29	20	Mich. Cent'l R. R.	101
1,600	do	s3 29	275	do	102
200	do	b60 29	50	do	b30 102
200	do	b10 29	50	do	s15 102
100	do	s60 29	150	do	s3 102
50	do	b.0 29	25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	105
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 102	310	do	s3 106
156	do	opg 102	100	do	b60 106
50	do	opg 102	50	do	b30 106
1200	do	opg 102	200	Panama Railroad	b60 110
110	do	s60 102	6	do	110
50	do	b30 102	10	do	110
50	do	s3 aft. opg 102	63	Cleve. C. Cin.	
250	do	b60 102	5	Ill. Central R. R.	97
50	do	opg 102	5	Chic. & R. I. Railroad	98
50	do	s30 102	25	do	98
50	do	b60 102	110	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112
100	do	b30 102	100	do	112
50	do	s60 102	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 83
100	do	b60 102	100	do	s10 83
25	Wis. Lake Shore R.	86	300	do	b30 84
50	do	86			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	b30 88½	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 29
2,000	do	b3 88½	50	do	s3 29
5,000	New York C. 7s	b60 104	250	do	s3 29
100	Mechanics' Bank	115	250	do	700 29
5	Bank of America	114½	300	Reading Railroad	b60 97
150	Nicar. Trans. Co.	19	50	do	97
100	do	19	100	do	b30 97½
100	do	b3 19	100	Ill. Central R. R.	b60 98
5	Mich. So. & Nor. I. R. C.	100	300	do	s10 97½
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b30 29	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c 83
100	do	s30 29	100	do	b60 83
200	do	29	100	do	83
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 102	120	Mich. Cen. R. R.	101
100	do	b30 102	50	do	b60 102
250	do	opg 102	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 106
100	Erie Railroad	b10 53			

FRIDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

There was a further rise of 1@1½ ℘ cent. on the Share list, at the Stock Board, this forenoon; the business being unusually heavy. The movement was most active in New-York Central, Erie and Reading, the transactions in these three Road stocks alone reaching 16,500 shares. For the Western Roads the demand continues good, and Michigan Central moved up today 2 ℘ cent., Southern Michigan 1 ℘ cent. and Cleveland and Pittsburg 2 ℘ cent. Panama went to 110 ℘ cent. The sales were liberal in Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central Shares, at very full prices, and the Bonds of the latter advanced to 88½ ℘ cent. The daily contracts in New-York Central were never so large as they have been for two or three days past, and the Stock may be now regarded as one of the most active on the Board list. It left off at 102¼ for the reopening of transfers 31st August. State Stocks and Erie Bonds were firm, at a fraction advance on yesterday's prices. The Eries of 1875 brought 92 ex-dividend, the highest figure they have yet sold at. The rapid advance of Reading to the neighborhood of par, ex-dividend, is readily accounted for by the leading friends of the Stock, through a semi-official statement of the net earnings of the Road to 1st August, in preparation at Philadelphia. We have not seen the exact figures, but understand that the Company, from the 1st December to 31st July, being eight months of their fiscal year, earned net, above all charges for running expenses, renewal fund, &c., a sum fully equal to the payment of the following Interest and Dividends:

July Interest on Funded Debt	$9,219,000	$276,570
Next January Interest on do.	7,100,000	213,000
Other Int'st for the whole year on Morts. &c.		60,000
Div'd Aug. 6, 4 ℘ cent. on $10,319,000 Stock		412,760
		$962,330
And 6 ℘ cent. toward another Dividend in January		619,140
Total net earnings 8 months to August 1		$1,581,470
Four months traffic to Nov. 30, to be added, say		800,000
Actual and Estimated for fiscal year		$2,381,470

The entire of the nett earnings of the next four months will enure to the Stock, the Funded interest having already been provided for. The result will be about 16 ℘ cent. on the common and preferred Stock; and this, after allowing the $2,100,000 recently converted to come in for the 6th August dividend. The immense Coal business of the Road and the enhanced value of the Stock excite much attention, both here and in Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD RETURNS FOR JULY.

	1855.	1854.
New-Haven	$71,485	$78,261
Stonington	21,525	23,722

The buoyancy in the Stock Market, although tending to create more business in temporary Money loans, does not affect the rates of interest, which were as cheap to-day as at any time during the season. The Havre steamers to-morrow will take out about half a million Gold bars. The Specie shipments from Boston since the 1st January amount to $9,750,554, against $3,749,191 same period last season. The large difference arises from the circumstance that the Cunard steamers this year sail from Boston exclusively. The Mechanics' Bank affair, we hear to-day, is likely to involve a larger sum in the way of interest upon loans withheld by the late Cashier, than was at first supposed. The Stock of the Bank is selling, however, at 115 ℘ cent.

Webster Insurance Company.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Comptroller of this State, on the 12th of July, appointed William Barnes, Esq., a Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Webster Insurance Company of this City. He has reported that the assets of the Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, and the Comptroller has published the report in the Albany *Evening Journal*, and placed the same in the hands of the Attorney General for his action thereon. We make some extracts from the report as an elucidation of the manner in which the letter of the law in relation to the formation of companies is sometimes complied with, to the entire neglect of its spirit:

The Company published their notices and commenced the process of organization in the month of April, 1854, and on the 24th day of March, 1855, the Board of Commissioners reported their capital of $150,000 as complete, consisting of $61,811 invested in bonds and mortgages, and $88,189 in cash, deposited in the Island City Bank; and the Company commenced business on or about the 1st day of April, 1855. Only two losses have been incurred, amounting to about $3,000, and a surplus has been made from premiums received, including those on risks yet unexpired, over and above the expenses of organization, salaries, fixtures, furniture, &c., of about $7,800, which has been loaned to the President, on the security of a bond and mortgage.

It will be seen from the testimony of William Stebbins, Esq., Cashier of the Island City Bank, that on the 24th of March, 1855, the date of the report of the Board of Commissioners, the sum of $60,000 was deposited by the Company in said Bank, and that the sum of $60,100 was drawn out on the same day; that on the 23d day of March the sum of $10,000 was deposited, and on the 28th day of March the sum of $10,000 was drawn out; that on the 6th day of March the sum of $31,000 was deposited, and on the 27th day of April the sum of $20,000 was drawn out. The Bank refused to exhibit any of these checks to the Commissioner. These sums of money were deposited in the Bank by individuals interested in the Hatfield and Hasleton mortgages, which are now held by the Company as part of its capital. These mortgages were presented to Board of Commissioners, but were withdrawn from their consideration and the said cash substituted.

It appears from the testimony of Alvah Blaisdell, Secretary, Stephen A. Pierce and others, that the stock of the Company was nearly all paid for in bonds and mortgages, instead of cash, and that there was a "tacit understanding" that the cash deposited in the Bank was to be loaned or returned to the parties furnishing the same, and the Hatfield and Hasleton mortgages taken, if approved by the Company. No entries appear in any of the Company's books of the receipt or loaning of these several sums of money. Judging from the evidence, and all the facts and circumstances, I am of the opinion that the money above mentioned deposited in the Island City Bank, never in fact belonged to the Company, and that it was only temporarily borrowed for the purpose of procuring a favorable report from the Board of Commissioners.

The present capital of the company, as reported by the Commissioners, consists entirely of bonds and mortgages, and is composed of the following items:

Sixteen, executed by Isaac G. Hatfield and wife, on 50 acres of land, each in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county	$63,000	
Three, executed by Isaac G. Hatfield, on 318 acres of land, being lots Nos. 41, 46 and 51 Hatch property in the town of Putnam, Washington County	11,000	$74,000
One, executed by Josiah Hasleton on the Lenox Furnace property, about 15 acres, in the town of Lenox, Madison County	24,000	
One by Josiah Hasleton, on 130 acres of land near Pleasant Lake village, in Hamilton County	6,000	30,000
One, of Dennis Harris and wife, on *about 14 acres of land ajoining the* Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, the Croton Aqueduct and the Madame Jumel property, New-York		30,000
One by John Newhouse, on a house and lot on One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, New-York		10,000
Two, by Sylvanus Cobb, on several in the village of Athens, Greene County		3,000
One, by Henry C. Howard, on a house and lot on the northerly side of South Fourth-street, Brooklyn		2,000
Aggregate		$149,000

The Hatfield mortgages, representing $74,000, are on a mere claim to lands by inheritance, now in the possession of others, for the recovering of which, according to the report, no legal proceedings have ever been instituted, and the recovering which the statute of limitations will oppose an effectual bar. The $25,000 Hasleton mortgage is on property to which the mortgagor has no record title, and which is encumbered by previous mortgage, one of which is in the course of foreclosure, to far more than the value of the property. The value of the $6,000 mortgage has not been specially investigated, but the Commissioner deems it an insufficient security. The Howard mortgage of $2,000 is on property, the only title of which is denied from tax and assessment sale.

The Commissioner thus estimates the Assets and Liabilities of the Company:

Nominal capital, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages	$149,080 00

ASSETS.

GOOD.

Dennis Harris & W., Bond and Mortgage	30,000 00
John Newhouse, Bond and Mortgage	10,000 00
Cash loaned to Dennis Harris	7,194 00
Estimated amount due from Agents and Brokers	3,000 00
Fixtures, safe, &c., in the office	1,000 00
Aggregate	$51,194 00

BAD.

Isaac G. Hatfield, Mortgages (19)	$74,000 00
Josiah Hasleton, mortgage of	24,000 00
Aggregate	$98,000 00

DOUBTFUL.

Isaac C. Hatfield, bonds accompanying the mortgages	$74,000 00
Josiah Hasleton's bond and the $6,000 bond and mortgage	30,000 00
Silvanus Cobb, bond and mortgages	3,080 00
H. C. Howard, mortgage and bond of H. C. & J. C. Howard	2,000 00
Aggregate	$109,080 00

LIABILITIES.

One unadjusted loss, estimated at	$2,500 00	
Salaries of officers, rent, &c., estimated at	2,000 00	
Unearned premiums, estimated at	10,000 00	
		14,500 00
Stockholders		147,500 00
Aggregate		$162,000 00

The Commissioner from these facts reports that the assets of the Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business in this City, and that in his opinion the interests of the public require its immediate dissolution.

New-Orleans Banks.

The following is the statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the week ending the 28th ult., as compared with the course of the previous week:

	July 21.	July 28.	
Specie	$6,297,188	$5,985,180	Dec. $312,008
Circulation	6,457,578	6,210,364	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits	9,238,578	8,795,981	Dec. [illegible]
Short Loans	12,202,601	12,066,216	Dec. 136,185
Exchange	2,667,026	2,362,166	Dec. 304,714
Due distant Banks	1,459,216	1,465,282	Dec. [illegible]
Long and short loans, July 21			$19,315,378
Long and short loans, July 28			19,[illegible]
Actual decrease for the week			$274,[illegible]

The monthly statement compares as follows:

	June 30.	July 28.	
Specie	$6,473,195	$5,985,180	Dec. $708,015
Circulation	6,965,074	6,215,294	Dec. 449,780
Deposits	10,316,156	8,795,988	Dec. 1,519,168
Short Loans	12,678,627	12,066,216	Dec. 612,411
Exchange	2,952,056	2,372,286	Dec. 580,770
Due distant Banks	1,918,124	1,150,980	Dec. 61,[illegible]
Long and short loans, Saturday, June 30			$20,234,[illegible]
Long and short loans, Saturday, July 28			19,[illegible]
Total decrease for the month			$[illegible]

Compared with the month of May, there is a decrease in deposits for two months of three millions and six thousand dollars; a decrease in Specie of $1,573,561; a decrease in Circulation of $768,780; a decrease in Short Loans of $2,287,062.

Canal Tolls.

The amount received for Tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the first week in August, is:

	$79,[illegible]
Same period in 1854	74,[illegible]
Increase in 1855	$5,[illegible]

The aggregate amount received for Tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th August, inclusive, is:

	$1,157,[illegible]
Same period in 1854	1,306,941 87
Decrease in 1855	$148,[illegible] 54

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

The inquiries for American Pig Iron during the past week have been more active, and the mills are fully employed. Sales of the week, 6,500 tons. No. 2 Foundry is quoted at $25, and No. 1 at $26. Forge Iron, $23@$25. Choice brands of American are in demand for casting, as they afford greater strength than Scotch. American Bars are in request. Sales of the week, 500 tons, at $[illegible]. American Sheet in good demand. Nails improving.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 10—[illegible] P. M.

Flour—Sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 75@$9 25 for Common to Extra Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. Wheat—Sales 6,000 bushels new Illinois Winter Wheat at $1 80@$2 50, and White Michigan at $2 22. Corn—Sales 3,500 bushels at 75c., including 10,000 bush. deliverable from 15th Aug. to 15th September. Oats lower; sales 4,000 bushels at 47c. Whisky—Sales 130 bbls., to arrive, at 37c. Canal Freights—Corn 12c. to New-York. Lake Imports yesterday: 210 bbls. Flour, 1,115 bushels Wheat, 23,691 bushels Corn. Canal Exports same time: Flour, 333 bbls.; Corn, 34,329 bushels; Oats, 500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday Aug. 10—[illegible] P. M.

Flour—In fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 230 bbls. at $7 75@$9 25 for the whole range of common to extra good. Wheat—Sales 9,000 bushels at $1 80 for new Illinois; $1.87½ for new White Ohio; $1 56 for Chicago Spring; $2 25 for White Michigan. Corn unchanged. Sales 20,000 bushels on the spot at 75c. Oats lower. Sales 4,000 bushels at 47c. Canal Freights a shade easier. Corn 12c.@16c. to Albany. Lake Imports for the last 24 hours: Wheat 850 bushels; Corn, 35,311 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time: Flour, 148 bbls.; Corn, 87,365 bushels; Oats, 13,266 bushels.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 10—[illegible] P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand for milling. Sales 1,600 bushels, at $2 20. Corn firm, with an upward tendency. Sales 2,000 bushels, at 78c. Freights without change. Receipts trifling.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In brig *Windsong*, from Santa Martha—Edward C. Everett, Antonio M. de la Cuesta, Manuel J. de Fonseca, Joseph M. Lucena, Professor Abolle, Manuel Devila.

In ship *West Point*, from Liverpool—W. O. Elkins, A. Kroyt, Maria Catharine Kroyt, Wm. Duncan, Mary D. Duncan, Mrs. Mullinex.

In bark *Lyra*, from Havana—Mrs. Lewis, Mr. C. Mason, Paul Holder, Henry Small, John Fairbanks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 05 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Washington, Cavendy, Bremen, C. H. Sand; Ariel, Lefevre, Havre, D. Torrance.

Ships Tarquin, Dwight, Miramichi, C. C. Duncan; John Bryant, Dyer, St. John, N. B., J. Atkins; Henry Reed, Dearborn, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Bark Brunette, ——, Philadelphia.

Brigs Lauretta, Dunbar, Pau Bardett & Noble; [illegible], Downing, Alexandria, Maybew, Talbot & Co.; Tanauro, (Portu.) Rodriguez, Lisbon, J. A. Machado; Lady Chapman, (Br.) Frith, Bermuda, W. M. Smith; Clara Windsor, Burton, Port-au-Prince, B. Beck & Graces.

Schrs. D. W. Sanders, Forbes, Beaufort, Davis & Holman; Alice, Harvell, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Mobile, Boneham, Mobile, Lane & West; Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Robin, Walton, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, W. F. Herrick; Eliza Amanda, Williams, Baltimore, J. S. Merrill; S. L. Hill, McKennon, St. Johns, N. F., G. B. Hatch.

Sloops Providence, Hull, Providence, master; Penny, Fowler, Providence, master.

Barge Star, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship West Point, (packet,) Mullinex, Liverpool July 5, with mdse. and 364 passengers to Chas. Carew.

Bark C. B. Trustt, (of Philadelphia,) Vanneman, Ragged Island 13 ds., with salt and sponge to Bacon, Sargent & Co.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Bark W. O. Alden, Bates, Belize, Hon., July 25, with mahogany, &c., to Palorandos.

Bark Overmann, Littlejohn, Matanzas 24 inst., with sugar to Wardell & Co.

Bark Lyra, Bemis, Havana Aug. 1, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Brig Winthrop, Lathrop, Santa Martha July 19, with tobacco, &c., Everett & Brown.

Brig Caroline, Bryant, Guantanamo, Cuba, July 21, with sugar to master.

Brig John H. Jones, (of Cold Spring,) Hoff, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Friendship, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Solomon Andrews, Putnam, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to R. Hitchcock & Sons.

Schr. Gold Hunter, (Br.) Kinney, Rio Bueno, Jam., 18 ds., with coffee, &c., to H. Esquirah.

Schr. Pearl, Sloan, St. Marys 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Matilda, E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Julia Ann, Haynes, Elizabeth City 5 ds., with wheat to J. H. Gamble.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br.) Kelly, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples and mahogany to J. Evans.

Schr. Pathfinder, (3 masted,) Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Barnes, Bateman & Sanderson.

Schr. Kensington, Shourds, Philadelphia, Mdse. [illegible] logwood to Wetmore & Co.

Steamboat Metamora, Christie, Savannah, and [illegible] Norfolk, in ballast to Wm. Tallman.

Schr. Osprey, (Br.) Dentremont, Ponce, P. R., July 26, with sugar to Hamilton & Eno.

Schr. William Smith, Eastport, with fish and oil to Hunt, Son & Co.

Schr. Ann T. Siepe, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Orie Cowl, Smith, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. J. Stratton, Bates, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. L. Nelson, Harvey, Albany, for Harwich.

Schr. Empire, Mason, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. William, Hunt, Eastport, with laths to master.

Schr. Karen Happuch, Kelley, Harwich.

Schr. Eagle, Peake, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Notus, Backett, Wareham, with nails to B. Tisdale.

Schr. Gazelle, Kelley, Harwich.

WIND—During the day fm. N. W., and fresh.

Below.

Brig Titania, of Eastport—(By pilot boat E. K. Collins.)

Memoranda.

Yesterday a boom derrick was employed taking out the railroad cars from the schr. Anna E. Cox, before reported sunk at Hell Gate. After accomplishing this, the derrick will raise the vessel and bring her to the City.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 6, off Nantucket, was passed a herm. brig, sig. N., with loss of fore and main topmasts.

Aug. [illegible], lat. 38 10, lon. 71 30, schr. Blooming Youth, 11 ds. from Baltimore for Corpus Christi.

Aug. 8, lat. 39 15, lon. 74 10, ship Julia Howard, hence, for New-Orleans, 10 ds. out.

Aug. 8, lat. 38 lon. 74 30, was signalized by brig Caroline, a schr. showing white letters W. T.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, Aug. 2, schr. Four Ma[illegible], for New-York same day.

At Ponce, P. R., July 24, brig [illegible], for New-Haven Aug. 5; Br. brig Clarendon, for Baltimore July 30—[illegible] are, not recollected.